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i. Puts Levels '72 Offensive

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Pentagon reported today that the North Vietnamese have upped Communist military activity in South Vietnam since the 27 truce to levels reached last year's major offensive.

Hanoi forces, said Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Bunker, also have expanded employment of surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft fire in the extreme northern part of South Vietnam, near the demilitarized zone.

Friedheim told a briefing, our feeling they have easily replaced their losses sustained in the heavy but largely unsuccessful offensive a year ago. The Pentagon estimate that Vietnamese soldiers in Vietnam at between 140,000 and 160,000, saying he could not be precise since there was no way to be completely accurate on infiltration rates.

Forbidden by Accord
Violations of the cease-fire pact forbid the bringing of new troops and weapons, except for a strictly one-for-one replacement of equipment.

While the White House on North Vietnam to pull out of Cambodia and to be by the peace agreement, Ziegler said that "Communist forces are conducting an active offensive in Cambodia."

restated to reporters the House stand that Article 1 of the Paris peace agreement calls for North Vietnam to remove its troops from Cambodia.

Ziegler was asked whether Vietnamese forces were in Cambodia in support of the government of President Sihanouk.

"No Discussion"
Ziegler said he could not speak for the government, but said there was no discussion on the subject when President Nixon met with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Ziegler said he anticipated an announcement of policy toward Cambodia after the Paris peace agreement is signed tomorrow by Gen. M. Haig from a press-finding mission to Hanoi.

Ziegler announced that he will hold a National Security Council meeting tomorrow morning with Gen. Haig and that he will spend the day at Camp David, Md.

President frequently refers to David to work on major problems. Mr. Ziegler insisted that the meeting was not a "David" mission, but a "David" mission, and the deputy chief of staff's role is not related. The count-down on Page 2, Col. 8.

Survivors of 2 Peace Copters id to Deny They Were Lost

By Sylvan Fox

GON, April 11 (UPI)—A helicopter carrying members of an international peace-keeping mission was shot down by a Communist force Sunday, and the crew and passengers were reported to be missing.

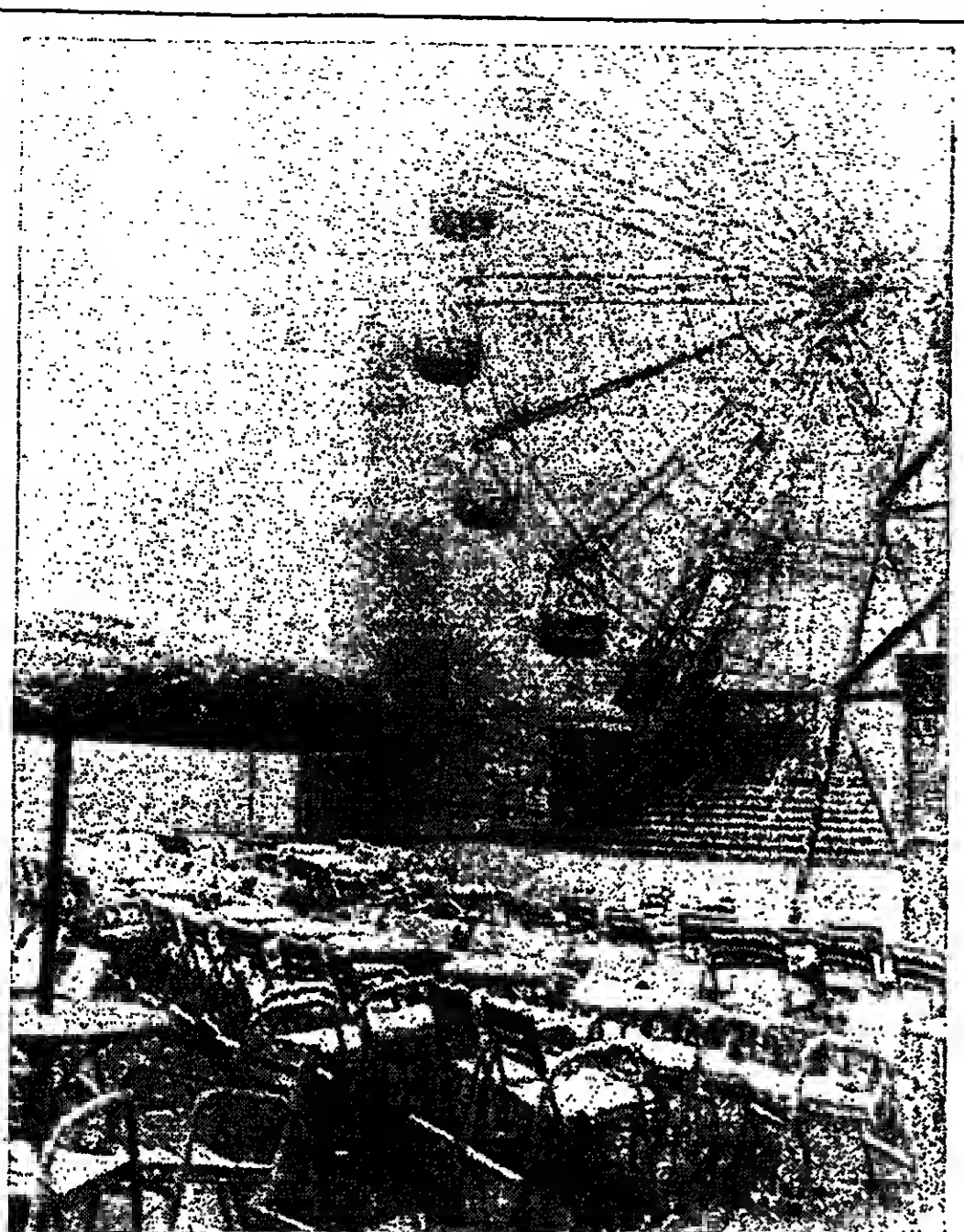
The version of the incident provided by the American sources here today quoted the American pilot and copilot of the second helicopter as saying they were "firm" on their location at the time of the shooting.

Survivors from the second air-raid reportedly told officials that they signed a document stating their position at the time of the incident because they feared if they refused they would not be released by the Communist.

Control-commission representatives, three American and Viet Cong, according to the latest account, were killed in the first helicopter was hit by a heat-seeking missile on a peace-keeping mission Communist territory.

According to the Viet Cong, the helicopter was flying south of their prescribed area.

Two helicopters were flying



FUN'S FUN, BUT . . .—A Barcelona amusement park blanketed by snow Tuesday. Heavy snowfalls have disrupted communications and caused heavy damage to crops in northern Spain. Many mountain passes were closed in Spain, parts of France and Italy, which was raked—north and south—again yesterday by storms.

U.S. Trading Partners Wary On Nixon's Move for Reform

GENEVA, April 11 (Reuters).

America's trading partners reacted today with little surprise but considerable caution to President Nixon's move to strengthen his hand in negotiations this fall to liberalize world trade.

There were fears in both Japan and West Germany, which have large export surpluses, that Mr. Nixon's requested new powers both to raise and to lower U.S. import barriers could be used to their detriment.

Citing his desire to move "from trade confrontation toward trade negotiation," Mr. Nixon yesterday proposed the first major reforms in six years. Among other proposals, he asked Congress to allow him to grant most-favored-nation status to China and the Soviet Union, which would make their goods competitive with Western products.

Arguing for his tariff-adjust-

ment proposal, Mr. Nixon said,

"Authority to eliminate, reduce or increase customs duties in the context of negotiated agreements would give our negotiators the leverage and the flexibility they need . . . and would strengthen America's bargaining position in the coming trade negotiations."

The President also sought changes in existing law to permit prompt government action to stem "import surges" that hurt American industry and lead to unemployment.

Agreement on Point
Most commentators agreed that the main issue is not the powers Mr. Nixon is seeking, but the question of how they will be used if they are approved by Congress.

In Brussels, headquarters of the Common Market, there was a feeling that some of the tough passages in the bill about raising tariff barriers against "unfair foreign competition" were principally for U.S. consumption.

In Japan, officials apparently took the view that outspoken criticism of the bill would be unwise and the official Japanese policy was to emphasize whether Congress would approve the bill without amendments.

In Geneva, the bill was welcomed by members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 81-nation body that controls four-fifths of the world's trade and is sponsoring the liberalization talks in Tokyo this September. Sources said the wide powers requested by Mr. Nixon would give the United States freedom to negotiate flexibly and constructively during the talks.

In London, a trade official said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. May Alter Multinational Firms' Taxes

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—President Nixon asked Congress yesterday to make several relatively limited changes in the tax laws that apply to U.S. companies with overseas operations.

But he urged Congress not to tamper with the fundamental rule—long criticized by tax reformers—that such a company does not have to pay corporate income tax on the earnings of its foreign subsidiaries unless and until it returns those profits to the United States.

The present system is "fundamentally sound," Mr. Nixon said. "American enterprises abroad now pay substantial foreign income taxes," he said, and the existing system of requiring no payment of U.S. corporate income tax until the earnings are repatriated "permits American-controlled businesses in foreign countries to operate under the same tax burdens which apply to its foreign competitors in the same country."

His proposals for change deal largely with companies that move plants overseas and manufacture goods there for shipment back to the United States, and with companies that move to nations that grant extended "tax holidays" to newly arrived businesses.

The administration is scheduled to present its basic tax-reform proposals to the House Ways and Means Committee on April 30, but it is not clear just when the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Meir, Dayan Warn Arab States Of Further Raids on Guerrillas

Palestinians Seek Beirut Accomplices

BEIRUT, April 11 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas launched a search today for foreigners said to be involved in Israel's raid here yesterday as anti-American and anti-government demonstrations swept Lebanon.

Reliable informants said the Palestinian command had seized a Frenchman and was searching for an American. Earlier, el-Futah chief Yasser Arafat had accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of helping the Israeli raiders.

The Lebanese government has already announced that six cars used by the Israeli landing party in Beirut had been hired several days ago by holders of British, German and Belgian passports. It said they had not left the country through airports or border posts, so it is presumed they left with the Israeli commandos.

But Mr. Arafat announced: "There is evidence that some elements are still in Beirut. They did not leave with the attacking force. They stayed behind, probably to plan other attacks." He did not elaborate on the alleged evidence.

Six Tourists Vanished
Three "very polite, very English" men, a prosperous-looking West German businessman and two Belgians vanished from their tourist hotels without paying their bills during the raid, Lebanese security police said.

Three of the men checked into the Sands Hotel, an inexpensive holiday resort overlooking the sea not far from the village of Al-Ouzai, on the southern outskirts of Beirut, where one of the Israeli attacks took place.

Two others checked into the much more expensive Coral Beach Hotel, also near Al-Ouzai. The sixth man checked into the Atlantic Hotel, which caters to medium-income tourists.

All six arrived from European cities last week. Demonstrations erupted in Beirut and two other Lebanese cities today. Beirut police fired machine guns over the heads of students blocking Hanina Street, the city's main shopping center.

Leaders Demanded
The demonstrators, up to 1,000 students from the city's four universities, shouted anti-American slogans and denounced Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia as "imperialist stooges."

They said they were protesting the authorities' poor response to the Israeli incursion. They first marched to the parliament building, then blocked a seaside road leading to the U.S. Embassy before they were scattered by baton-wielding police and armored cars.

The students regrouped at the U.S. Information Agency's John F. Kennedy Library, where they were again scattered by police.

On Hamra Street they began hurling stones at the police, who arrested at least three persons who had handguns. The students mobbed a police jeep carrying two arrested youths and the police opened fire over their heads.

There were no reports of casualties. In Sidon, 24 miles south of Beirut, police made repeated baton charges to disperse about 3,000 stone-throwing demonstrators. The Israeli raiders blew up a garage in this city.

Several thousand persons also marched through the northern port city of Tripoli, about 50 miles north of Beirut, chanting slogans (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



QUITS—Saeb Salam waving to photographers in Beirut after submitting his resignation as Lebanese premier.

Arab Call to Kill Americans Protested to Algeria by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).

The U.S. government has protested to Algeria a broadcast by a Palestinian group calling on Arab masses "to kill and assassinate everyone who is American."

The Arabic broadcast over the "Voice of Palestine" in Algiers was termed "provocative and irresponsible" today by Charles Bray, a State Department press officer.

The U.S. government again denied Palestinian allegations that Israeli raids in Lebanon early yesterday had involved U.S. soldiers or intelligence agents or the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. "I'd have to call the charges a lie," Mr. Bray said.

The Palestinian broadcast said: "The American-Zionist alliance is like a dog going for the Arab nation and planning to subjugate it to the Zionist will. For this reason, our Arab masses are required to strike everywhere at American interests and embassies and kill and assassinate everyone who is American, because all of them work in the service of American intelligence and the colonial movement."

Mr. Bray said the protest was made to the Algerian government by the U.S. diplomatic mission in Algiers. He added that if similar broadcasts are made from other Arab countries "we will make our views known."

He said that reports of U.S. involvement in the Israeli operations "are totally without foundation and wholly irresponsible."

France has contracted to sell Libya 110 Mirages, of which about 60 already have been delivered.

A clause in the contract specifies that the deliveries will be stopped if the planes are turned over to any of the countries that took part in the 1967 Middle East war. The Mirages were sold to Libya exclusively for its own defense, the contract states.

Quake Shakes Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (UPI)—A strong earthquake today shook southwest Sweden but caused no casualties, police said. The quake, which occurred at 8:00 a.m., had its epicenter 200 kilometers southwest of Stockholm, Prof. Marcus Beath, head of the Seismological Institute in Uppsala, said. He described the quake as "unusually strong for Sweden." It measured about 5 on the Richter scale.

Brandt Defends His Policies
In Challenge to Party Leftists

By John M. Goshko

HANNOVER, April 11 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt warned his Social Democratic party today that its ability to continue governing West Germany depends on following policies of moderation at home and friendship with the United States abroad.

In a 2-1/2-hour speech to the party's national congress here, Mr. Brandt politely but firmly threw down the gauntlet to young Social Democratic radicals who want to force the party sharply to the left.

He reminded the 435 delegates that his coalition government had been re-elected last November on a program promising moderate and pragmatic reform. To abandon that pledge for a shift toward extreme Marxist policies would be breaking the party's word to the voters, he asserted.

His message was summarized in the sentence: "Whoever loses the case for reducing U.S. forces in Europe is examined on Page 6.

The middle is not in a position to govern."

Despite some grumblings—especially from the party's leftist-dominated youth wing—the impression here tonight was that Mr. Brandt's message had had the desired impact.

When the voting begins late to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Will Strike 'Anywhere,' Leaders Say

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 11.—Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today warned the Arab states that Israel would continue to seek out Palestine guerrillas "wherever they may be."

Mrs. Meir said that "what our boys did two days ago" in Beirut would be repeated wherever an Arab state permitted a guerrilla headquarters to operate or where commandos were trained for activities against Israel.

Gen. Dayan said the Arab Black September organization had carried out 105 "murderous attacks," killing 116 people and wounding another 102.

Of the 90 guerrillas captured in these operations, 80 had been freed. "Of the other 10, eight are held in Israel and two by Paraguay. What a world we live in," he remarked.

Mrs. Meir said that "our Arab neighbors not being able or prepared to make peace with us and unable to beat us with their regular armies, dreamed up a new dream—sending terrorists and murderers across our borders. When that did not succeed, they tried to harm us abroad."

Speaking in Tiberias
She was speaking at a ceremony in Tiberias to mark the 25th anniversary of its capture by Israeli forces.

Mrs. Meir went on: "We said then that if these attacks did not cease we would feel ourselves compelled to seek out anywhere those who lie in wait with murderous weapons to kill Israelis in a cowardly manner."

Israel's chief of staff warned the Arab world today against having any "illusions" about resuming the Middle East war following yesterday's raid.

Lt. Gen. David Elazar's remark came as security at Lod International Airport was tightened in reaction to Arab guerrilla threats to strike back. Officials called in more armed guards to head off any incidents during the upcoming Easter and Jewish Passover tourist season.

And a military spokesman said three guerrilla infiltrators from Syria blew themselves up last night while preparing a bomb during a sabotage mission into the Israeli-held Golan Heights. There were no Israeli casualties, he said.

"The Arabs should have no illusions that Israel would limit itself in terms of time, place and methods, but would strive for an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bill to Restore Death Penalty Fails in House of Commons

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—The House of Commons today rejected a move to restore capital punishment, 320 to 178.

The vote came on a bill from a Conservative backbencher, Edward Taylor of Glasgow. His measure would have provided death sentences for murders committed with guns or explosives and the killing of policemen or prison officers.

Prime Minister Edward Heath had publicly expressed his opposition to death sentences and voted with the majority. But this was a "free vote," one in which members were free of party discipline and could vote on their convictions. More than half of the 325 Conservatives in the House rejected Mr. Heath's

Crimes of violence, however, have been rising here and those favoring the death sentence argue that this is a reason to bring back the hangman.

Deterrent Sought
"The upsurge in violence and killing is related to the abolition of capital punishment and the absence of deterrent," Mr. Taylor told the House today. His bill, he said, is designed to "strike fear into the hearts of criminals in possession of guns and of terrorists who contemplate murder by explosives."

A man responsible for law and order in the Labor government, Roy Jenkins, the former home secretary, spoke against the bill. He recalled that he had pardoned a man convicted of murder 16 years after he was hanged. The death penalty, he said, "is too final to be controllable by the frailty of human judgment."

The House rules permitted only Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Taylor to speak.

Brandt Says the Nicest Part Of Thieu's Visit Was Its End

HANNOVER, April 11 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam is the kind of visitor a host "prefers to see leaving rather than arriving," Chancellor Willy Brandt said today.

Mr. Thieu's three-hour visit to Bonn yesterday and the violent demonstrations against him were referred to during Mr. Brandt's keynote speech to a convention of his Social Democratic party.

"There are some guests one prefers to see leaving rather than arriving," Mr. Brandt said to prolonged applause. The chancellor said President Gustav Heinemann, who received Mr. Thieu, "conducted himself in this difficult situation in the manner our people expects from its heads of state."

"But the vandalism that occurred in front of and inside the city hall during Tuesday's demonstrations certainly are not a manifestation of common sense," Mr. Brandt commented. Some 50 militants among 2,500 peaceful demonstrators entered the city hall, clashed with police and caused damage estimated by the police at \$170,000.

Mr. Thieu continued his world tour today with talks in South Korea.



Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking to SPD convention.

As Beirut Students Demonstrate

Guerrillas Seek Raid's Accomplices

(Continued from Page 1)
against Israel and the United States.

Premier Saeb Salam, who announced his resignation last night, cautioned Lebanese and

Palestinians against "exploiting funerals to stir up violence."

But massive demonstrations were expected tomorrow at the public funerals of the three Palestinian leaders—Mohammed

Youssef Najjar, Kamel Nasser and Kamel Adwan—who were slain by the Israelis.

The Middle East News Agency reported tonight that President Suleiman Frangieh had deferred a decision on whether to accept Mr. Salam's resignation.

Mr. Salam said he resigned "in the interest of Lebanon" and called on Palestinians and Lebanese to rally behind President Frangieh. Local newspapers, however, said he had resigned because he was dissatisfied with the performance of the army and security forces.

The newspapers said he had asked at a cabinet meeting for the resignation of a "prominent official" believed to be army commander Maj. Gen. Iskandar Ghannem.

Meanwhile, Lebanon protested to the UN Security Council tonight over the Israeli raid, calling it a "blatant act of aggression."

Egyptian Reaction

CAIRO, April 11 (AP).—Egypt denounced yesterday's Israeli raid on Beirut as "premeditated aggression and military escalation" in the Middle East.

A government spokesman said Israeli aggressive acts are being escalated proportionately with the armaments it receives from the United States.

He said the latest act was aimed at showing to the Arabs that Israel was "the dominating power in the area."

Meanwhile, President Anwar Sadat conferred with nine of his top aides today to study the Israeli attack, government sources said.

House Bill Urges Nixon to Press Debts Payments

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters).—Legislation to get the Nixon administration to press other countries to pay their debts, totaling some \$46 billion, was introduced by 224 House members. This is more than a majority to pass such a bill.

The leading sponsors were Rep. Lester Wolff, D. N.Y., and House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills, D. Ark.

About \$13 billion is owed the United States from World War I and the rest since then.

At a news conference, Rep. Wolff said the United States faces budget balance problems on its own and "it is ludicrous not to insist that nations owing us long-standing debts begin to make regular payments and to honor the terms of their contracts made in good faith."

2 U.K. Youths Get Life For Mugging Murder

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—A judge sentenced two teenagers to life imprisonment yesterday for beating a 79-year-old church verger to death in a mugging attack.

William Chalks, 18, and Thomas Nolan, 19, pleaded guilty to killing William Goldworthy in an alley last October. Their net proceeds from the crime were \$9, four cigars and a penknife.

Less than a month ago, a London court sentenced one teenager to 20 years imprisonment and two others to 10 years each on mugging convictions.

Suspended Sentences For 3 Paris Policemen

PARIS, April 11 (Reuters).—Three Paris policemen each received 13 months' suspended prison sentences today for beating up a journalist during a street demonstration here two years ago.

The journalist, Alain Jaubert, of the leftist magazine Le Nouvel Observateur, was fined 500 francs at the same hearing for inciting behavior at the time of the incident.



IN CAMBODIA—Deposed Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk (right) and his wife with friends beside what was described as a highway route marker indicating they were 525 kilometers from Phnom Penh, while visiting a "liberated" zone in Cambodia. Photo was received from Hanoi. Prince Sihanouk has since returned to Peking, where he has lived since his ouster.

Allies Wary On U.S. Trade

(Continued from Page 1)
the proposals were generally welcomed. The influential Financial Times called on America's trading partners "to do what they reasonably can to strengthen Mr. Nixon's hand."

In Rome, too, there was no apprehension about the President's proposals. "The fact that President Nixon is asking for wide powers to take a tough stand if necessary doesn't necessarily mean the U.S. stand will be a very hard one," an official commented.

In Paris, the trade program was met with caution. French officials said that the proposals were a sign that the September negotiations will be "very hard."

Mills Likes Program

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—President Nixon has promises of powerful congressional support but there is also substantial opposition, especially in the Senate, to some aspects of his trade program.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced the bill and said he generally favored its provisions. He said he expected the House to pass the bill, probably with some modifications, before leaving on its month-long summer recess Aug. 3.

Two major factors against easy passage are a feeling in Congress that Mr. Nixon has encroached on congressional powers in other fields, and the emotional issue of Soviet financial restrictions on the emigration of Jews.

Soviet Skylab Orbits Normally

MOSCOW, April 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union broke an eight-day silence to report today that its Skylab-2 skiplab was orbiting the earth normally following two course corrections over the past week.

In a first report since the floating laboratory was put into orbit April 3, the Soviet news agency Tass said the station had made 130 orbits up to noon Moscow time today.

Radio communications with the earth were stable and all onboard systems were functioning normally, the agency said. The brief report contained no clue to Soviet intentions concerning a link-up between Skylab-2 and a manned spaceship.

Red Torture Also Opposed By U.S. Anti-War Leaders

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—Several anti-war leaders were vocal in their opposition to the U.S. military's use of torture in North Vietnam, saying they do not condone torture by anyone, but reports of coercion used on the POWs must be viewed in the larger context of the war.

They termed as "indignous and completely illogical" the contention of some of the released prisoners that their activities prolonged the conflict.

Those commenting were actress Jane Fonda, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Cora Weiss and David Dellinger, co-chairman of the Committee of Union with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., Yale University chaplain.

"I'd have to say there must be some basis in fact for the claims of torture," said Mr. Dellinger. He also referred to reports of torture of prisoners in South Vietnam.

"In my view, neither is justified," he said. "I oppose the torture, I oppose treating of prisoners as criminals. I was also opposed to the bombing of Bach Mai Hospital, which was also a crime."

The Hanoi hospital was hit during a U.S. raid in December.

No Reason to Doubt
Mr. Coffin said: "I have no reason to doubt the stories of torture. I certainly do not condone torture by anyone whether it's in Hanoi or Saigon."

"But I think it's terribly important that we keep this in perspective," he said.

The United States supports a Saigon government that sent back many Communist prisoners who "couldn't even walk because they didn't have any legs," he said.

"There might have been very severe treatment for some [U.S.] prisoners," said Miss Fonda. "But some forced the Vietnamese to be brutal. They tried to escape. If you try to escape from prison in this country, and you're the wrong color, you get shot."

She said an earlier story quoting her as saying the pilots who told of torture were "hypocrites and liars" was "quoted out of context... to make it seem like I said all the POWs were lying."

"The men who are telling these stories comprise a tiny, tiny fraction of the number who came out of the prisons. There are only 20 or so telling the stories of the more than 500 who were released," she said.

Treatment Varied
Mrs. Weiss commented: "The prisoners themselves say there were different forms of treatment meted out to different groups of men and that those who complain of the worst treatment also claim they provoked it."

Mr. Dellinger and Mr. Clark called for an investigation of the torture charges, "which does not mean by the Nixon operatives who gave us a report on the Watergate business."

Mrs. Weiss said: "There should be an investigation of the whole war, including the charges of torture and including the torture supervised and condoned by the United States in Saigon jails."

Asked about POW charges that anti-war activities contributed to the length of the war, Miss Fonda declared: "It is completely illogical to say that an anti-war movement could prolong a war."

"I think that the United States would probably still be bombing North Vietnam and subjecting more pilots to death or capture if the American people had not protested as much as they did."

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Food Convoy, U.S. Fuel Airlift Help to Supply Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 11.—A three-mile-long line of trucks loaded with food reached Phnom Penh today as the U.S. Air Force began flying in fuel to ease the supply crisis in the Cambodian capital.

The military command said the convoy of nearly 400 trucks reached the city from the port of Kompong Som, 120 miles away. Although Phnom Penh now has at least six weeks' supply of rice, the fuel situation remained critical.

Informed sources said U.S. transport planes that began arriving here this morning were bringing only fuel for government planes. According to industrial sources, supplies of fuel for civilian use will run out by the weekend.

Fuel Convoy Ramrodd
A convoy of approximately 140 trucks is going to attempt to bring oil to Phnom Penh from Kompong Som. It was reported here today. The convoy will probably attempt the run tomorrow up Route 4, which had been cut since late March but was reopened yesterday.

The Communist blockade of the city has technically been broken now, but the one and a half million people here are increasingly feeling the effects of shortages.

Electricity and water supplies have been cut in most districts, public transport is in short supply and prices of food and other necessities are rising steeply.

The situation is unlikely to return to normal until ships can easily reach the capital up the Mekong River from Saigon. In repeated attempts earlier this week two ships were lost and only eight got through safely.

More wives and children of some foreign diplomats were evacuated from the city today. British and Israeli dependents flew to Bangkok after nine Japanese Embassy dependents were evacuated yesterday.

Gen. Haig Returns
As the U.S. airlift began, President Nixon's envoy, Gen. Alexander Haig, returned to Phnom Penh from Saigon for more talks with President Lon Nol. Later he returned to Saigon.

President Lon Nol was reported to have requested the help of South Vietnamese troops and planes to fight the Communist forces that have taken over much of his country.

Since Gen. Haig returned to Phnom Penh tonight after meeting in Saigon with Premier Tran Thien Kiem, it is speculated that they discussed the request.

Diplomatic sources said the facts gathered during Gen. Haig's visit to Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam during the last three days would probably form the basis for any decisions by President Nixon on increasing military aid to Cambodia. The general left Saigon for Washington tonight.

New Attacks Reported
SAIGON, April 11 (AP).—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces gathered during Gen. Haig's visit to Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam during the last three days would probably form the basis for any decisions by President Nixon on increasing military aid to Cambodia. The general left Saigon for Washington tonight.

Heavy-snow warnings were posted for parts of Maine, where five inches had fallen on Bangor, Greenville and Houlton had four inches. Several more inches of snow were predicted for today.

Gale-force winds pounded much of the Great Lakes region and the northern New England coast.

In the Midwest, where the storm struck on Monday and yesterday, clean-up operations progressed and most snow-clogged highways were opened.

In Missouri, new concern was expressed about the flooding Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The Corps of Army Engineers was assessing the effects of the storm and of melting snow on the St. Louis region.

Rutledge Quits HEW
WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Philip J. Rutledge, the highest-ranking black in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is leaving his post May 5. Mr. Rutledge is resigning as deputy administrator of HEW's \$18-billion Social and Rehabilitation Service to become director of policy analysis for the National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Brandt Backs Western Ties
(Continued from Page 1)
night or tomorrow on the resolutions being considered here, it seems certain that the delegates will back a moderate center-left program in accord with Mr. Brandt's wishes.

The most telling vote will be on the question of West Germany's security ties with the United States. Various young Socialist groups have offered resolutions calling for the withdrawal of financial support for U.S. troops stationed in West Germany.

The party leadership has countered with its own resolution reaffirming West Germany's ties to NATO and stating specifically that American troops are "an essential component" of German security. This, most observers here are now convinced, is the resolution that will be adopted by the congress.

In his speech, Mr. Brandt threw the full weight of his prestige behind the resolution, saying: "First, the Atlantic alliance is — with the European community — the firm basis of our foreign policy, and it will remain so."

"Second, without the American presence, matters of European security cannot be dealt with realistically."

"Third, whoever seeks to take West Germany out of the Western alliance places in danger the work of our efforts to relieve tensions with the East and undermines an active policy of peace."

Although he laid down this line in no uncertain terms, Mr. Brandt did offer the radical wing some conciliatory words, talking repeatedly of "flexibility" and "elasticity" and the "room for many voices and opinions" within the party.

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WEATHER

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ALABAMA	12	58	Fair
ALASKA	12	58	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	21	70	Cloudy
ARIZONA	20	68	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	22	72	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	5	48	Cloudy
DELAWARE	5	41	Cloudy
FLORIDA	12	61	Rain
GEORGIA	12	61	Cloudy
IDAHO	26	79	Sunny
ILLINOIS	18	61	Fair
INDIANA	12	58	Cloudy
IOWA	17	63	Fair
KANSAS	9	48	Overcast
KENTUCKY	12	58	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	18	64	Overcast
MAINE	12	58	Cloudy
MARYLAND	12	58	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	58	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12	58	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	12	58	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	12	58	Cloudy
MISSOURI	12	58	Cloudy
MONTANA	12	58	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	12	58	Cloudy
NEVADA	12	58	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	58	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	12	58	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	58	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	12	58	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12	58	Cloudy
OHIO	12	58	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	12	58	Cloudy
OREGON	12	58	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	12	58	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	12	58	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	58	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	58	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	12	58	Cloudy
TEXAS	12	58	Cloudy
UTAH	12	58	Cloudy
Vermont	12	58	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	12	58	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	58	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	12	58	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	12	58	Cloudy
WYOMING	12	58	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capitals at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Alaska, Siberia Eskimos Break Ice and Silence

NOME, Alaska, April 11 (AP).—American Eskimos and their Russian counterparts from Siberia have met for the second time at the international deadline to exchange gifts.

The meetings took place April 2 and 3 on Bering Sea ice between Little and Big Diomedes Islands. One of the participants said yesterday that, for the first time, there was much conversation, in contrast to the meeting last April.

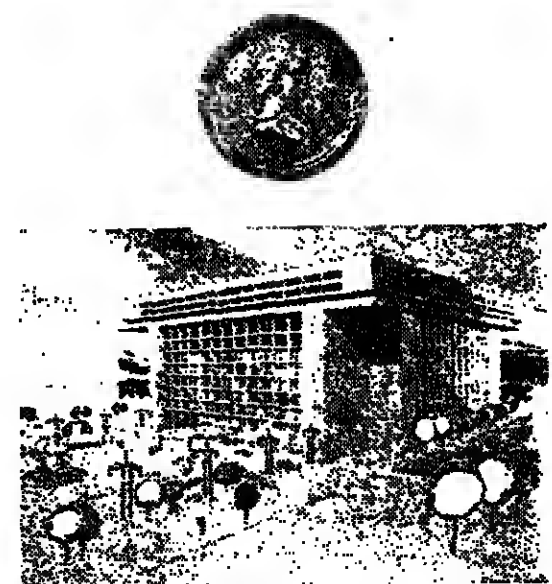
An Alaskan Eskimo said the main topic of conversation was the possibility of again having unrestricted travel between Alaska and Siberia, as in the 1930s and 1940s.

5 Swiss Climbers Killed in Austria

INNSBRUCK, Austria, April 11 (AP).—Five mountain climbers were killed and another seriously injured when 18 Swiss alpinists were struck by an avalanche today near Solden, Tyrol Province.

The Swiss party, all from Geneva, wanted to scale the 3,539-meter-high Schafkogel peak in the Ötztal range. It was led by Jean Iten, 44, one of the survivors, police said.

The accident occurred as the climbers crossed a slope at an altitude of 3,100 meters. The 16 alpinists were all caught and buried downhill, but 12 escaped uninjured, police reported. Five helicopters were used in rescuing the survivors.



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Administration's Definition

Kleinienst Appears to Widen
Terms of Executive Privilege

By Anthony Ripley
WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—Attorney General Richard M. Kleinienst yesterday red to widen the administration's definition of executive privilege to cover 2.5 million pages of the executive branch records.

Hearing before three Senate subcommittees meeting jointly to hear the executive privilege on the attorney general's definition of executive privilege, Kleinienst said he had no intention of ordering any employee of the executive branch to appear before Congress if the president's testimony suggested repeatedly that it was wished to remedy the situation, it could cut off funds to the executive branch or limit the president's authority.

He also stated that the question could be decided by a presidential election.

was pressed on the matter by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., acting chairman of the subcommittee.

Question of Power
Under your definition, Congress has no power to command execution of the testimony in the executive branch "circumstances?" Sen. Muskie asked.

The President so command Mr. Kleinienst replied, "I am not sure, but I think it is the duty of the President to protect the executive branch from the five branches of the government."

Kleinienst replied that he had to put it "conversely" no information would be given if the President denied that "99 percent" of

Updated Presidential Powers
e Target of Senate Panel

By Spencer Rich
WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—A Senate subcommittee yesterday said as far back as World War I, the President's power to declare New York or any populated area a "military zone" and subject its population to military rule.

To detail members of the forces to Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic or other countries (or to any country under certain conditions) "whenever the President sees it in the public interest."

To suspend the normal rules of regulations applicable to casting stations during time of war... public peril or other national emergency.

To take over any industrial plant or facility to ensure needed supplies and munitions for the armed forces.

The committee is headed jointly by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, D., Md., and Frank Church, D., Idaho. It begins hearings today on the whole range of 600 emergency laws, dating as far as the 1930s, which extraordinary powers to the President to act without further congressional approval in a variety of "emergency situations."

In Two Wars
ated to handle special war situations during World War II or the Korean War, many laws have persisted on books although the situations which they were created have since ended, Sen. Mathias said.

less they are amended back, said, they would constitute a grant of extraordinary power to the President which could continue the imbalance between Congress and the executive branch and further diminish the presidential role in decision-making.

many cases, the "state of emergency" activating the special laws has never been terminated,



ALL'S WELL—While being photographed for publicity shots for a San Francisco department store's Easter flower show, Scott Morris (innocent look) doused Lori Whitney (howling). They made up with a kiss—probably posed, too.

After Russo Ends Testimony

Ellsberg on Stand in Pentagon Papers Trial

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (WP).—Daniel Ellsberg, the former Defense Department official who disclosed the top-secret Pentagon Papers to the public 23 months ago, took the witness stand for the first time in federal court here yesterday to defend himself against charges of conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

Smiling nervously at the jury of 12 men and two women who have been sitting in the Pentagon Papers trial since Jan. 16, Mr. Ellsberg launched into a description of his educational and military background.

With his second wife, Patricia, and his 17-year-old son by an earlier marriage, Robert, beaming in the front row, Mr. Ellsberg told the packed courtroom of his studies of economic theory at Harvard and at Cambridge University in England and of his enlistment in the Marine Corps in 1954.

Mr. Ellsberg spoke so softly that Judge Matt Byrne had to remind him repeatedly to "keep your voice up."

First Questions
Most of the initial questions put to Mr. Ellsberg were intended to establish his "state of mind" in 1969, when he and Anthony Russo, a former colleague from the Rand Corporation, first photocopied the secret history of American involvement in Southeast Asia.

Neither man denies copying the documents, but they say they broke no law by doing so.

As Mr. Russo described it in his final testimony yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Ellsberg took the stand, "We decided to get the documents to Sen. Fulbright (chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee), to the Congress and to the American people."

Mr. Russo declined to give direct answers to most of chief prosecutor David Nissen's questions about whether he was aware at the time of photocopying the papers that Mr. Ellsberg had no authority to remove them from the Rand Corporation.

Asked about Mr. Ellsberg's use of the documents in the course of "official duties," for example, Mr. Russo replied that "any American who cared about his country and knew about the papers would consider it a duty to get these documents to Congress and the American people."

"I have problems with the narrow definition of 'official duties,'" Mr. Russo continued before Judge Byrne cut him off.

At another point, Mr. Nissen asked the defendant whether he knew that no one was supposed to have access to classified materials without a security clearance.

Special Interests
Mr. Russo declared, in response, that "in Saigon (where he once worked for Rand) I had seen government officials give out materials that were stamped classified all the time. The rules were designed to serve special interests in government. If a government official had information that made him look good, he would leak it. If it didn't make him look good, then the strict rules would apply."

Although the judge struck many of Mr. Russo's rambling answers from the trial record, he permitted that one to stand.

Mr. Russo also declined to accept the official definition of a "need to know" the contents of classified documents. He insisted that "every American citizen" had a "need to know" the contents of the Pentagon Papers and that this was why he helped Mr. Ellsberg copy them.

Mr. Russo's attorney, Leonard Weinglass, fought a generally unsuccessful battle to prevent Mr. Nissen from implying that Mr. Russo had copied more than the ten top-secret volumes with which he is charged in this case.

To his own legal team's exasperation, the defendant readily

acknowledged that he "might have" copied others. The only guideline he had available, Mr. Russo said, was the testimony of an FBI fingerprint expert as to

which volumes he had handled. "If you have evidence that I copied others," Mr. Russo told the prosecutor, "I wouldn't deny doing it... It's an honor."

Indians to Resume S.D. Siege
After Washington Talks Snag

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, arrived here yesterday after what he termed abortive talks with officials in Washington and said he intended to return to Wounded Knee, S.D., and "secure our borders."

At a news conference Mr. Means said, "The White House has closed its doors." Mr. Means said he would continue negotiations to try to settle the conflict, suggested over the issue of the Indians surrendering their arms at the historic village, occupied since the night of Feb. 27. He added, "All it would take would be a phone call."

Mr. Means is under indictment on nine criminal counts in connection with his role in the siege of Wounded Knee.

The Washington talks between

U.S. Grants Year's Extension
Of Auto Emission Standards

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Environmental protection administrator William D. Ruckelshaus today granted a one-year extension of the 1975 anti-pollution standards for automobiles, but established interim standards requiring use of new anti-pollution devices.

Mr. Ruckelshaus set interim standards which, he said, would require the use of "catalytic converters" on all domestic automobiles sold in California in 1975.

A somewhat less strict standard was set for the rest of the nation and Mr. Ruckelshaus said it "will likely result in some catalysts used on some models nationwide by 1975."

Mr. Ruckelshaus said he believed that the "oxidation catalyst"—the anti-pollution device on which the auto industry has been working—could do the job and must be used if the legal requirement for a 90 percent reduction of auto emissions is to be achieved.

He said the purpose of his interim standards was to "phase in" the use of catalysts.

The 90 percent emission reduction, originally scheduled for 1975, now must be achieved by the 1976 models. The present law permits no further extension.

The original standards would have limited hydrocarbon emissions to 0.41 gram a mile compared with the 3.0 grams permitted in 1974.

Instead, Mr. Ruckelshaus has now set the 1975 standard at 1.5 grams, and he set a separate standard of 0.9 grams a mile for California in 1975.

The auto industry had sought the postponement saying that the technology necessary to attain the stricter standards was not available.

In making the announcement, Mr. Ruckelshaus said that because of the potential disruption of society involved in attempting to apply the catalyst technology across all car lines in one year, he believed it is the better part of wisdom to phase in the catalyst.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader denounced the action as "capitulation to the domestic auto industry, plain and simple."

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said the new standards are still "beyond the limits of practicality."

Goldwater Fears
GOP Losses Over
Watergate Case

BOSTON, April 11 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., says Republican candidates will lose all over the country next year end the GOP will be out of the White House in 1976 unless President Nixon acts now to clear up the Watergate bugging case.

Furthermore, Sen. Goldwater said in an interview published today by the Christian Science Monitor, the damage done to Mr. Nixon's image by the case is drying up contributions to the party.

Sen. Goldwater said that when he urged Mr. Nixon to speak out on the issue, he was told by the President, "I've already done something." The senator said he was later told Mr. Nixon's staff would testify before a grand jury, "which I don't think is enough."

All of us who support Nixon are going to be on the line in the 1974 congressional election," Sen. Goldwater said. He added that he might not support the President if he found out Mr. Nixon had known of the bugging of Democratic headquarters in Washington but remained silent.

Concerning contributions, the senator said he has received "letters and calls from Republican friends of mine all around the country, and they are saying 'No more money to the Republican National Committee' until this is cleared up."

From Account Used for Watergate Break-in
Mitchell Aide Is Said to Get Fund Money

By Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—About \$70,000 in funds from President Nixon's re-election campaign was transferred last July from the same account that financed the Watergate political spying to an assistant of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, according to investigative sources.

The \$70,000—mostly in \$100 bills—was given to former White House aide Frederick C. Lurie, one of Mr. Mitchell's closest political advisers, for purposes yet unknown and in apparent violation of the law. The transfer came two weeks after the arrest of five men in Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate buildings here and several days after Mr. Mitchell resigned as the President's campaign manager, the sources said.

The transfer was approved by former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the finance chairman of the Nixon campaign, according to sworn testimony given this month to federal investigators in New York.

The transfer is the first indication that the President's re-election committee continued to maintain a secret fund after the arrests in the Watergate. The General Accounting Office was not told of the transfer, as required by the new Federal Election Campaign Act.

The \$70,000 came from a cash fund which was kept in Mr. Stans' office safe and was used to finance a broad campaign of political espionage and sabotage.

Liddy's Source
The fund, which fluctuated in size between \$350,000 and \$700,000, was the source of at least \$235,000 for convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, the former finance counsel to the Nixon committee.

According to two sources at the Nixon committee, the \$70,000 was given to Mr. Lurie for noncampaign purposes, which are apparently known only to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lurie and other top campaign officials.

According to reliable sources, McCord received the money in cash in exchange for his silence about the Watergate operation.

According to testimony given to federal investigators in New York, Mr. Lurie received the \$70,000

from Hugh Sloan, the former Nixon committee treasurer who resigned at about the time of the July transfer.

The testimony by campaign committee officials was made to a federal grand jury investigating

a \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon committee by financier Robert L. Vesco. According to other federal sources, the \$200,000 Vesco contribution went into the cash fund kept in Mr. Stans' safe.

U.S., Chile Keep Up Dialogue
Despite Strain in Relations

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—Despite recent reports of attempts by U.S. companies and the Central Intelligence Agency to interfere with Chilean politics, Chile and the United States are discreetly maintaining high-level contacts in an effort to resolve their differences.

Chilean Foreign Minister Claudio Almeyda, in Washington to attend a meeting of the Organization of American States, talked to Secretary of State William P. Rogers at a luncheon last Wednesday and had breakfast Monday with John M. Hennessy, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, and John Z. Grumkin, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

In Chile, President Salvador Allende yesterday denounced the U.S. government for "collusion" with international telephone and telegraph companies in efforts to prevent him from taking office in 1970.

But Chilean sources in Washington cautioned that the speech should not be interpreted as a sign of "paralysis" of the talks between the two countries or a worsening of relations. They pointed out that the activities Mr. Allende was criticizing had occurred in the past, and although Chileans considered them a very serious matter, they were willing to move ahead in attempting to improve relations.

Both Chilean and U.S. officials declined to give any details about the talks here.

The Chilean foreign minister's visit came after two weeks of hearings by a Senate subcommittee which revealed that officials of ITT attempted to organize and finance a campaign to prevent Mr. Allende, a Marxist, from taking office as president. On Friday, the day Mr. Almeyda ad-

ressed the OAS General Assembly, the corridors were filled with talk of a report published that day on efforts by the CIA and other U.S. agencies to defeat Mr. Allende in the 1984 presidential election, which he lost.

Mr. Almeyda's speech, delivered to an expectant audience, did not refer to the CIA report and his denunciation of "connivance" between certain U.S. officials and ITT was comparatively mild.

The major unresolved problems between the two countries are the renegotiation of Chile's debt with the U.S. government, Chile's inability to obtain credits for foreign trade and U.S. insistence that Chile pay two large U.S. copper companies for holdings in Chile which were nationalized in 1971.

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Russia Is Expected to Buy U.S. Grain Again This Year

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is expected to buy sizable quantities of grain this year, though not as much as in 1972, Department of Agriculture officials said today.

The Soviet purchases in world markets are expected to reach about 14 million tons, or approximately half of last year's purchases of 28 million tons. The United States sold 18 million tons of that grain.

Because prices are higher now, the dollar value of purchases by the Soviet Union for the 1973-1974 crop year could reach as high as \$1.35 billion, a department official said, with the United States expected to get about half that trade.

The official based his predic-

tion of prospects for United States sales on the fact that supplies are lower in competing countries than they were last year. Should the United States sell half the 14 million tons that the Russians are expected to buy, the dollar value would be more than \$500 million. The value of the 18 million tons sold last year was about a billion dollars.

If Soviet purchases of United States grain fall 10 million tons below last year's, they will put less pressure on American food prices than resulted from the big Soviet deals of 1972.

Chartering Ships

The department officials based their forecast of Russian purchases of grain in world markets on new estimates of Soviet crop conditions and on trade reports from Europe indicating that the Russians have chartered large numbers of vessels suitable for carrying grain.

In recent weeks the outlook for Soviet grain crops has improved, they said. Winter-seeded crops have come through this year with less damage than normal, an official explained. "Moisture conditions are good, and spring is early," he said. "That will permit early planting of spring grain and the prospects of a better crop this year."

There was no estimate of the expected size of the Soviet grain crop, but an official said that the outlook was for a recovery from the sharp decline of last year. Soviet production last year fell 20 million tons below the level of a year earlier.



EASY RIDER—Wire-haired terrier trying out junior's tricycle in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a surprising amount of success.

Paris Highway Finished

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—The last section of the Boulevard Périphérique, a highway circling the city, has been finished after 17 years of construction. The new section bordering suburban Neuilly will be opened to traffic April 19.

Ulster Protestant Unit Warns Of Showdown With Catholics

BELFAST, April 11 (Reuters).—A group of Protestant militants, blamed by Catholics for many sectarian assassinations, today called on all Protestants in Ulster to be prepared to defend their homes "as the crisis develops."

Police said the group, calling itself TARA, was formed about two years ago and was one of many organizations set up to protect Protestant neighborhoods from attacks by the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

According to the police there was no evidence linking TARA to the dozens of apparently sectarian assassinations which have taken place here over the past three years.

Protestants were reluctant to talk about the group, but sources close to the IRA in Belfast say the group's initials stand for Terrorist Army for Revenge and Assassination.

The sources said TARA assassination squads operated in groups of from two to four, mainly out of the Protestant Shankill Road district.

Total War Situation
In a proclamation issued today, TARA declared: "The aim of the enemy is the destruction of the Protestant faith. This they hope to achieve by creating a total war situation in which the IRA armed forces will cross the border to unite with the Provisional and regular Irish Republican Army who are already in our midst."

The proclamation called for an end to sectarian assassinations, hijackings, robbery and illegal drinking clubs. It also urged parents to send their children to Sunday schools.

"The Roman Catholic Church must be declared an illegal organization," the proclamation said. "History proves that it is a conspiracy against the fortunes and liberties of mankind. For centuries, this evil thing has blighted our land."

It said that conflict was inevitable. "We would not choose this path, but the forces of Romanism and Communism will. It is imperative therefore that every Protestant should be prepared to bear arms."

Meanwhile, four British soldiers were shot in three incidents in the province within the last 24 hours. One of the soldiers died.

Two of the incidents, in which three soldiers were wounded, took place last night in Belfast's Catholic Falls Road area.

The third incident took place in Londonderry. There, a sniper shot dead a soldier on patrol.

Walkouts by 50,000 Hit Dutch Industries

THE HAGUE, April 11 (Reuters).—Selective nationwide strikes by about 50,000 workers today hit Holland's metal, spinning, textile, dairy and brewing industries.

The workers, employed by some 50 firms, were striking in a continuing campaign for flat-rate pay increases. They say they also seek to narrow the gap between the higher and lower income groups.

The unions said they are adopting "selective strikes" by a small number of workers in key positions, as a means of paralyzing production.

Col. Young Dies; Planned U.S. Airways Pioneered Pacific Routes for Pan Am

COTTONWOOD, Ariz., April 11 (AP).—Col. Clarence M. Young, 84, an aviation pioneer who was architect of the U.S. airways system 50 years ago, died yesterday.

Col. Young also was a former Pan American World Airways executive who directed establishment of the first air routes across the Pacific.

A Yale Law School graduate, he was appointed director of aeronautics in the U.S. Commerce Department in 1927 at a time when federal airways routes were developed across the nation with flashing light beacons. He was assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics from 1929 until 1933.

He joined Pan American in 1934 as the manager of its Pacific division with the task of pioneering the first flying service across the Pacific.

During World War II he directed the operations of flying men and materials to Pacific war areas.

In 1946, he was named to the Civil Aeronautics Board. He rejoined Pan American in 1950 and directed its Pacific-Alaska division until his retirement.

William Reiber

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—William Reiber, 62, director of marketing for the Chrysler-Simca automobile company, died today at the American Hospital after a long illness.

A native of New York, Mr. Reiber had lived in Europe almost continuously since World War II. He worked with the U.S. administration of the Marshall Plan, in various overseas assignments for the Ford Motor Co. and as president of Ford-France.

He was a graduate of Princeton University and served as a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He was a former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris and a member of the board of governors of the American Hospital.

Fire Kills Four In Uncompleted Chicago Tower

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP).—A flash fire swept through the Sears Tower, destined to be the world's tallest building, killing four elevator mechanics today as flames raced down a shaft between the 42d and 33d floors of the skyscraper.

A spokesman for Sears, Roebuck and Co. said the victims were using a cleaning fluid to rub down rails when the blaze broke out. They were not immediately identified.

The fire was confined to the elevator shaft of the partially constructed building and extinguished by firemen using hand-pumps.

The steel and glass structure will be 110 stories high when completed, making it the tallest building in the world.

Picasso Burial Put Off a Week

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, April 11 (Reuters).—The embalmed body of Pablo Picasso is to be buried in about a week's time in a special tomb being built at his nearby chateau of Vauvenargues, police said here today.

Picasso's coffin was taken to the 16th-century chateau yesterday from his villa at Mougins, 60 miles to the east, where he died of a heart attack Sunday at the age of 91.

It was placed in a chapel at the chateau. Police said a special tomb and monument are being built for the artist. The funeral will be held in strictest privacy with only four or five people present, including his wife and son.



BACK HOME—Barry Jones, a survivor of the airliner crash in Switzerland, yesterday at his Bristol home.

Four English Villages Grieve For Dead in Swiss Air Crash

CHEDDAR, said the tragedy was worse than Aberfan—the Welsh coal-tip disaster in which 116 children and 28 adults died in 1968.

Mr. Denman, who spent last night comforting relatives of the victims, said, "Here, it is the mothers of whole families who have died are stunned. . . . We are all too stunned to know what the future can be for those families."

Survivor's Story

BRISTOL, England, April 11 (Reuters).—A survivor of yesterday's British airliner crash in Switzerland describes today how the plane nose-dived into trees and turned on its back after making two apparent attempts to land at Basel airport.

The survivor, Bristol school headmaster Barry Jones, said many of the passengers were left hanging in the air from their seat belts. He suffered only a cut hand, but 105 persons are believed to have died. There were 39 survivors.

"I was sitting by a window near the back when suddenly I saw mountains and fir trees coming up straight ahead of us. The plane made a tremendous surge of power and then we collapsed into the trees," Mr. Jones who returned here last night, said.

"It nose-dived and turned completely over. I was in the rear and could see screens and gears coming from the front. One of the wings caught fire, but we were all just hanging upside down in our seat belts."

"We were on top of the trees—not actually on the ground. I got down onto the ground and worked my way round to the other side of the fuselage, where a stewardess and a man were helping people down. It was quite a drop."

Mr. Jones said that after it had proved impossible to open any more holes in the fuselage, he and another man left to get help.

"We worked our way down the valley and after finding a signpost we got to a village about two hours later. The snow was thick and most of the time there was a snowstorm."

Nixon Bill Sets '76 Wage Floor Of \$2.30 an Hour

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The Nixon administration has proposed four increases in the minimum wage—one each year—to raise it from \$1.60 an hour to \$2.30 an hour by 1976.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan, who presented the proposal to the House Education and Labor Committee, said the four-year step-up was designed to reduce the inflationary impact of the increase.

The administration bill would raise the minimum to \$1.90 an hour upon enactment; to \$2.10 a year later; to \$2.20 in 1975 and to \$2.30 in 1976.

Organized labor, backed by congressional Democratic leaders, is proposing an immediate increase to \$2 an hour, and another increase a year later, to \$2.50.

Farm workers, now at \$1.40 minimum, would go to \$2 an hour in 1976 under the administration bill.

Mr. Brennan proposed a formula of lower wage rates for teen-aged workers, citing the high rate of unemployment among teen-agers. He said the lower rates would encourage employers to hire them. The administration view, opposed by many congressmen, has prevented Congress from reaching an agreement on minimum wage increases.

THE PHILIPPINES INVITE THOSE WHO HAVE SAINTS DAYS

For the Easter holidays, the visiting dancers from the Philippine Ballet "Bayanhan" have decided to invite, free of charge, the first 100 people leaving their Saints Days from April 15th to 25th, every night, including the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, to their show at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees. Any accompanying person will benefit from a special reduced rate.



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Concern about the economic ramifications of Taiwan's international political problems appears manifestly misplaced. Taiwan's share of world trade continues to increase steadily.

Moreover, the mood in Taipei is optimistic, as evidenced by the fact that construction was up almost 50% in 1972.

Those familiar with Continental Bank's policy of focusing on key world markets will not be surprised to learn that Continental has been active in Taiwan for over a decade. Continental was initially represented through correspondent banks, then—growing with Taiwan—added an affiliate and a representative office. In January of 1973, because of Taiwan's predictable increasing importance in the world business community, Continental Bank opened a full service branch at 62 Nanking East Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

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S. Health Officials Debating Research on Aborted Fetuses

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The possibility of using newly aborted human fetuses—products of medical abortions—for research before they die is being debated by federal health officials.

The question of whether such fetuses should be used to research a common abortion is considered by millions.

Proposal to permit such use was recommended to the National Institutes of Health 19 months ago, it was disclosed yesterday by a doctors' newspaper, Jyn, (obstetrician-gynecologist).

At the NIH, prime studies of American research studies differed on whether recommendation, at least temporarily, had become NIH policy, they agreed that NIH is considering the ethics of the matter.

Light of last year's revelation of an Alabama syphilis in which the human subject was neither informed about disease nor treated for it.

Many also agreed that most scientists feel that it is both important to health and to use some living fetuses to too young and too small to be very long—for medical

Many agree that scientists apparently agree with the recommendation of still another NIH advisory body—made in September, but not disclosed until yesterday—that a fetus used in research must meet certain requirements of age and size.

Fetuses cannot live longer than an hour or so without aid, they said, because their lungs are undeveloped. But fresh blood fresh oxygen might keep alive for three or four hours.

Residents in Great Britain and other countries are doing

studies in that way, medical sources said. British scientists generally work under strict, though unofficial, guidelines determined last year by a government commission created to end what virtually everyone agreed was an abuse—obtaining young fetuses for research and keeping them alive for up to three or four days.

Before permitting research on fetuses, the British commission said, a hospital ethics committee must satisfy itself "that the required information cannot be obtained in any other way."

Often the case That is often the case, one well known genetics researcher, Dr. Kurt Hirschhorn of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital and Medical School, said in an interview. Indeed, he added, some U.S. scientists are going to Sweden, Japan or other countries to do such research and are doing so with the help of their NIH funds.

Using the fetus, Dr. Hirschhorn said, it may be possible to learn how differentiation occurs—the way cells develop into different parts of the body. "We could learn more about inborn anomalies" or birth defects, he said. "I don't think it's unethical," he said. "It is not possible to make this fetus into a child," therefore it can be considered as nothing more than human tissue.

"It is the same principle as taking a beating heart from someone and making use of it in another person."

Dr. Andre Hellegers, professor of obstetrics at Georgetown University and director of the Kennedy Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction and Bioethics, argued with that view at one NIH advisory meeting.

"It appears," he said, "that we want to make the chance for survival the reason for the experiment."

"Isn't that the British approach?" another member asked him.

"It was the German approach: If it is going to die, you might as well use it," Dr. Hellegers replied, referring to Nazi experiments on doomed concentration camp inmates during World War II.

Despite such views, an NIH human embryology and development study section decided in September, 1971, that: "Planned scientific studies of the human fetus must be encouraged if the outlook for maternal and fetal patients is to be improved. Acceptable formats for the conduct of . . . carefully safeguarded, well controlled investigations must be found."



NO WOODEN SPADE—Riggers in Perth, Australia, preparing a 14-ton, three-lined "fork" for shipment to Port Hedland where it will be used to break up coral formations during improvements to the harbor.

Crime in Italy Rose by 40% In 10 Years, Minister Reports

ROME, April 11 (AP)—The crime rate has gone up 40 percent in a decade in Italy, Interior Minister Mariano Rumor reported yesterday.

Mr. Rumor made a report on crime when he set up a special committee to study ways of making the police more efficient. The speech was made public today.

He said crimes totaled 1,149,071 in 1971, up 40 percent in 10 years, during which time the population rose only 6.7 percent. Crimes of violence against people have decreased 34 percent in a decade, he said, but robberies and other attacks on property have doubled.

Rumor had the highest crime rate in Italy in 1971, with 4,888 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants—more than double the national average. Turin came second with 4,774.

Third was Genoa, Italy's main port city, with 3,131. Milan, the financial center, was fourth with 2,980.

In 1971, Mr. Rumor said, police solved 38 percent of the murders and 90 percent of the attempted murders. But they caught the guilty persons in only 55 percent of the robberies, 47 percent of the blackmail cases and 62 percent of kidnappings.

The minister said final data for 1972 were not available yet, but he was convinced that the situation had worsened late in 1972 and early this year.

He pointed out a "worrying decrease in the average age of criminals, often young and very young, and the increasing usage of the most modern technical instruments (in crimes)."

West Germany Closes Books On Hunt for Martin Bormann

FRANKFURT, April 11 (AP)—Martin Bormann, a Nazi phantom pursued in all corners of the globe, was officially declared dead today and taken off West Germany's most-wanted list.

Frankfurt Attorney General Ernst Gauß said a skeleton unearthed in West Berlin last December was with "absolute certainty" that of Hitler's long-sought deputy.

If, despite the closing of the Bormann mystery case book, someone identified as Martin Bormann should be arrested in the jungles of South America or the desert of North Africa, "we will know we are dealing with an innocent man," Mr. Gauß told a news conference.

Martin Bormann died on May 2, 1945, between 1 and 3 a.m. on the Invalidenstrasse railroad bridge in Berlin a short time

after his accomplice Adolf Hitler," Mr. Gauß declared. Hitler committed suicide in his Russian-encircled Berlin bunker on April 30.

Glass splinters found in the skull identified as Bormann's indicated that Bormann also committed suicide, biting into a glass cyanide capsule to avoid capture by the Russians.

Hairs in the Soup

The attorney general's report was accepted with satisfaction by Bormann's family, including his eight children, newsmen were told. Even Nazi war-crimes hunter Simon Wiesenthal said he was 93 percent convinced that Bormann is dead, but he expressed 1 percent of continuing doubt.

"There are still hairs in the soup," said Mr. Wiesenthal, who attended the news conference. In Tel Aviv, Nazi hunter Yurik Friedman said he was "totally satisfied" with the Frankfurt attorney general's findings.

As expected, the attorney general identified a second skeleton unearthed beside Bormann's as that of Hitler's physician, Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger. He was known to have tried to break through the Russian lines with Bormann.

Chinese Free West German Held Since '67

HONG KONG, April 11—A West German technician who is believed to be the last foreigner detained in China crossed the border here today—and found no one waiting for him.

Truste Rifter von Xylander, 38, who had been held by the Chinese as a spy for more than five years, looked pale but healthy.

After arriving ahead of schedule and going through immigration formalities, he waited for 10 minutes before his brother and West German diplomats arrived.

Mr. von Xylander was arrested in November, 1967, while working in China for a Frankfurt firm building a chemical plant in Lanchow. He was tried and sentenced in 1968 to 10 years in jail as an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Chinese told West German officials he was being released because of his good behavior and because he had admitted his guilt.

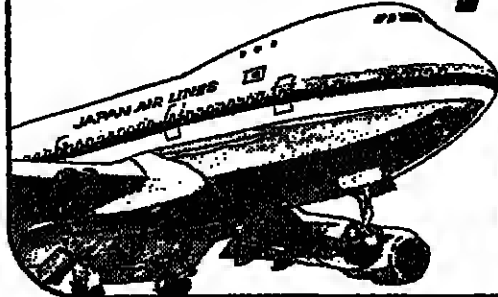
"I am not a spy," he said today. "I could not admit that. I had to sign release papers. They said I was released because of the leniency of the Chinese government policy," he said before flying home to Frankfurt.

E. German Visits Vienna

VIENNA, April 11 (UPI)—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer arrived here yesterday for an eight-day stay, the first Communist German minister of such rank to visit since the two countries established diplomatic relations in December, 1972.

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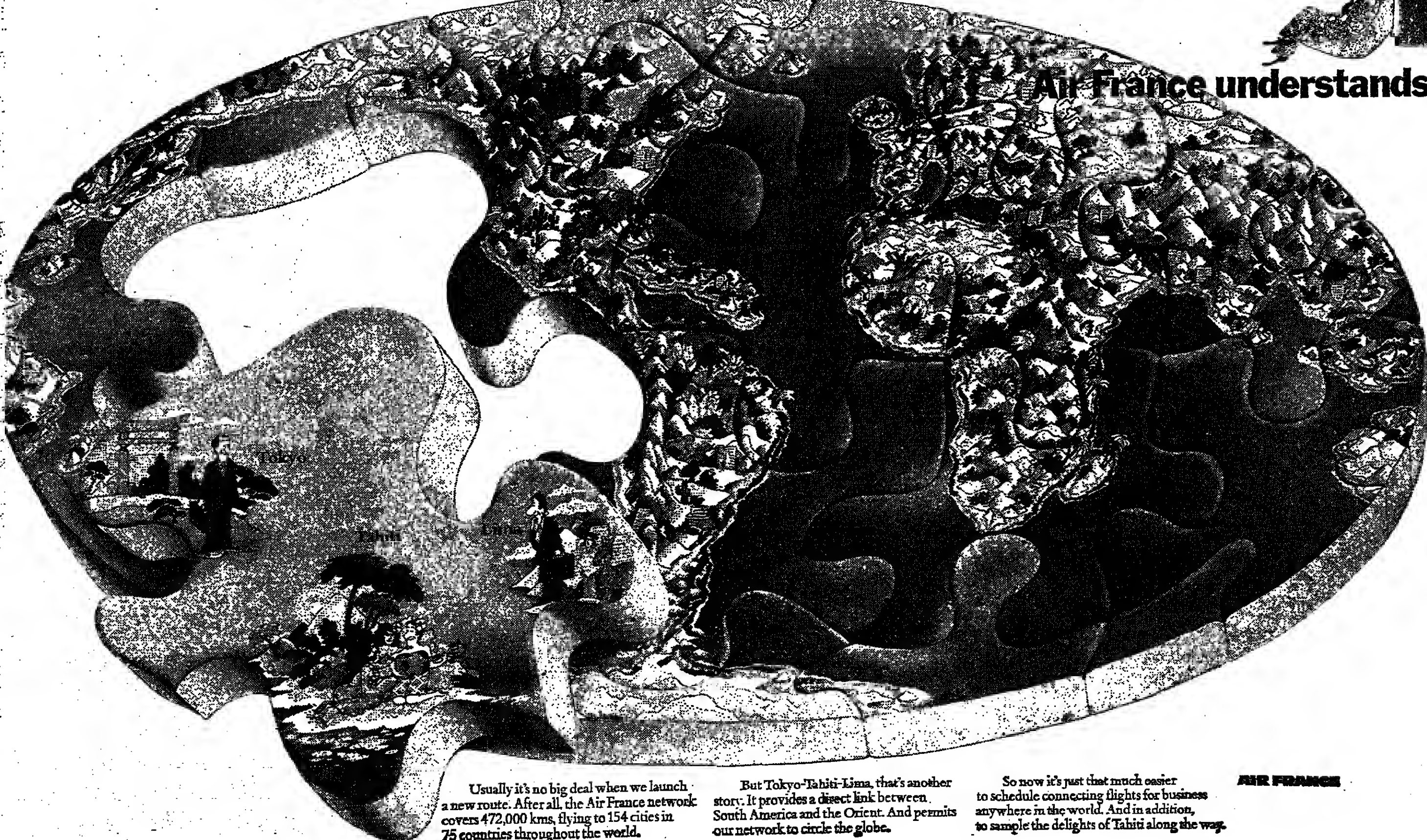
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AIR FRANCE

The Nixon Trade Bill

For the most part, President Nixon has come down on the side of an expanded trading system and against the protectionist forces at home and abroad in the message accompanying his request to Congress for unprecedented authority in the forthcoming world trade negotiations. In a period of warranted worry over the magnitude of executive power, the projected extension of authority is extremely troublesome, but there is no alternative if the United States expects to negotiate seriously for lowering trade barriers.

It is true that the trade bill would amount to a blank check—to be used for good or ill. Mr. Nixon could employ that authority to help build a system capable of generating not only unparalleled prosperity for the major trading nations but also help and hope for poor countries struggling to develop. He could use it to forge mutually valuable links with the state trading structures of the Communist world. Alternatively, he could howl to powerful protectionist pressures and use the myriad loopholes in the bill to provoke a retreat from free trade and an economic war in which the United States would be one of many losers.

It is thus conceivable that even those in Congress and the country who have backed the highly restrictive Burke-Hartke bill might support the President's legislation in the belief that they will be able to pressure him into extensive use of the loopholes and safeguards. Since there is no alternative, the rest of us can only hope Mr. Nixon is as dedicated as he professes to be to moving the country and the world "away from trade confrontation and toward trade negotiation."

If Mr. Nixon is genuinely committed to belief that the broad, multinational negotiations scheduled to begin late this year can provide "a unique opportunity for reducing trading barriers and expanding world trade,"

it is now clear that he will meet with a constructive response from the U.S. allies and trading partners in the expanded European Economic Community, and probably from Canada and Japan as well.

But this will mean negotiating in the spirit of the President's message to Congress—his most conciliatory and cooperative communication to the Capitol since his landslide re-election. It will mean negotiating in the manner of Treasury Secretary Shultz, not reverting to the chauvinistic shock tactics of John B. Connally. It means negotiating with the patience and good humor that enabled William M. Roth for the United States and Jean Rey for the European community to bring off a near-miracle for the world in the Kennedy Round negotiations of 1967.

And if that negotiation is successful, Mr. Nixon for the rest of his term must be prepared to resist more strongly than he has to date a wide range of protectionist forces who will do their utmost to undermine the agreement. He must say "no" time and again to such sometime allies as George Meany and other potentates of business and labor who will clamor for unjustified protection from foreign competition. He must overrule the Tariff Commission if it makes excessive use of the easier "escape clause" provided by the new bill to recommend relief for businesses hurt by imports.

Mr. Nixon's bill is full of sops to the protectionists but if it is enacted substantially intact he will have the power to resist them—if he will use it. And if he will use it, what will surely come to be called the Nixon round of trade negotiations can be a landmark of his second term—a contribution as great as any he can make toward the goal he cited to Congress in his message: "to reduce international tensions and strengthen the structure of peace."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S. vs. The People

The Nixon administration has submitted to Congress the equivalent of an Official Secrets Act that could bring down an impenetrable curtain over virtually all governmental activities related to defense and foreign affairs. The proposed legislation would give to the executive branch and its huge army of officials iron-clad protection from public scrutiny.

The proposal is a nightmare threat to freedom of the press, to the people's right to know and to the very concept of government with the consent of the governed. It is all the more insidious because its provisions are buried in 336 pages of a Justice Department bill for revision of the federal criminal code, a complicated and in the main highly technical and legalistic document.

There is nothing complicated or legalistic, however, about the intent and the consequences of the code's section dealing with governmental secrecy. It would make it a felony, punishable by a fine up to \$50,000 and seven years' imprisonment, to disclose or communicate any governmental information concerning, among other things, "the conduct of foreign relations affecting the national defense." Penalties would also be applicable to government employees, reporters and officials of newspapers and broadcasting companies who, if in possession of any such information, did not return it to the government.

A further gag rule, applicable to present and former government employees, would cover all classified documents, no matter how improperly they might be labeled, thereby seeking to give to some 20,000 functionaries the absolute power of censorship. Such restriction would go beyond anything

considered necessary in periods of extreme national emergency.

The proposed new powers would give to the government virtually unlimited license to shape foreign and defense policies in insulation from either Congress or the people. The effect could be to make all fiscal arrangements of the military-industrial complex immune to public scrutiny. The proposal would render investigative reporting all but impossible, while making a criminal of the conscientious public servant who refused to conceal deceptive or wasteful practice as in the recent Fitzgerald and Rule cases.

All this is censorship of a severity that has never in the nation's history been deemed wise, even in time of war. During World War I, Congress considered legislation which would have applied the Espionage Act to the press. At least twice more in the last 20 years Congress considered similar proposals. None of these bills, not one of which intruded in so sweeping a manner on First Amendment freedoms, was adopted. The United States did not need any such legislation in the past; it does not need it now.

These proposals represent not so much a revision of the criminal code as an effort to rewrite the First Amendment and subject the American people to a kind of guaranteed ignorance about the inner workings of their government. Such censorship would, as Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has warned, result in "the silence of democracy's graveyard."

Instead of protecting the nation's security, it would surely destroy access to information on which rest the foundations of popular government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israeli Raid in Beirut

Yet again Israeli launches a swift and sure revenge raid into Lebanon. It is easy to condemn eye-for-eye tactics, but before any condemnation, let's remember this: Israel is doing something practical in response to terror. Nobody else is doing anything.

—From the Sun (London).

The Israeli action, frightful though its

consequences may be, at least had the merit that its intended victims were themselves proponents of the use of violence as a political weapon. Inevitably, however, other innocent people were hurt and killed. The raid on Beirut grows out of the siege mentality which has been produced in Israel by its isolation in the Middle East and by the savagery of the Arab terrorist groups' international campaign against it.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

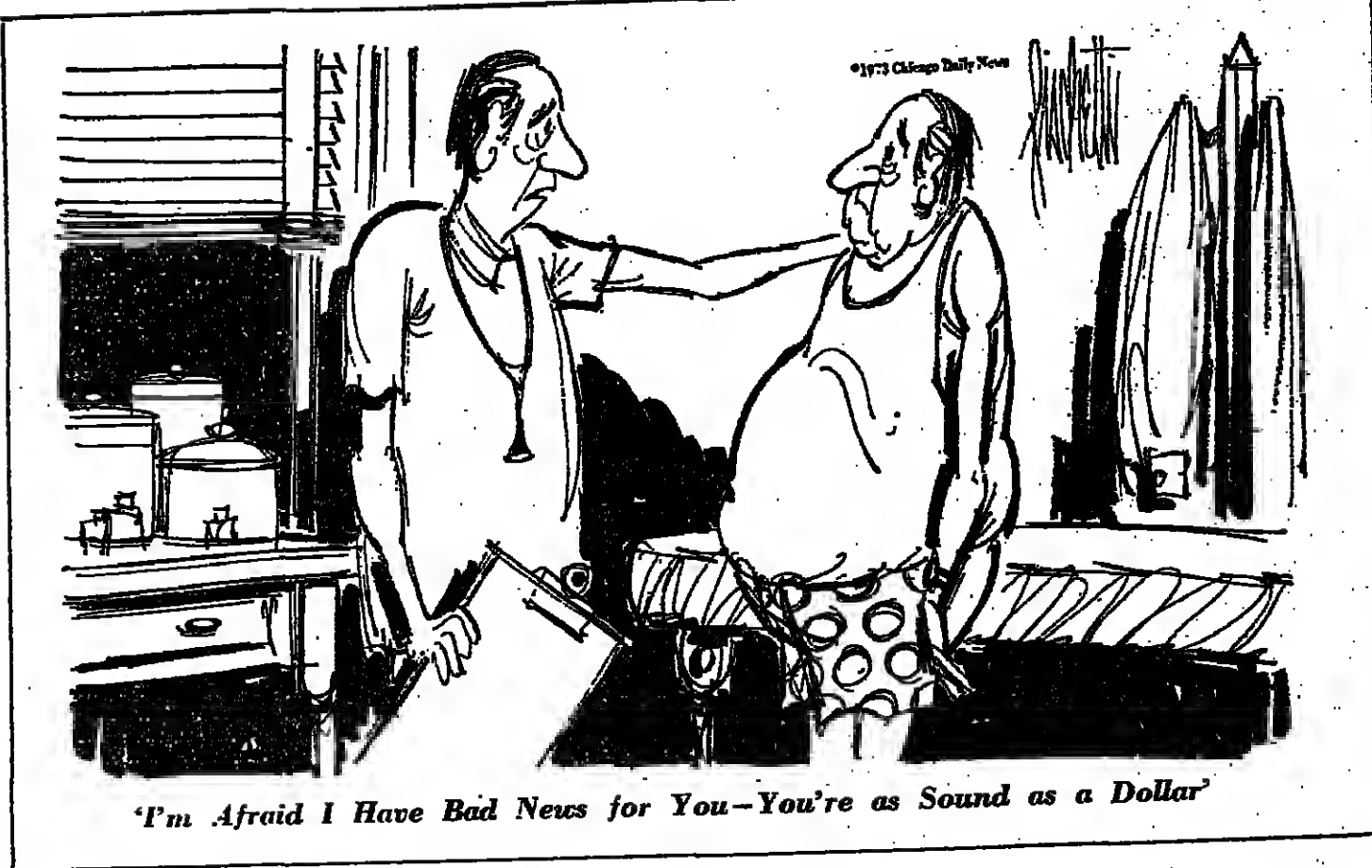
April 12, 1898

LONDON—The Spanish Ministry of Marine declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement recently made by some foreign papers regarding the Maine disaster, according to which an English engineer was alleged to have laid down a number of submarine mines in Havana harbor under a contract from the Spanish authorities. In denying this the Spanish government declares it has had no contact with any British house for the laying of mines in Havana harbor and that the torpedoes that are on hand have not yet been laid anywhere.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1923

LONDON—George M. Cohan's hands-across-the-sea play, "So This Is London," finely staged and acted, received a warm welcome when it made its first bow before an English audience last night. Coming after the tremendous success of "Anna Christie," and having a rather obvious moral, the production was under a serious handicap, but the audience seemed thoroughly to enjoy the clever satire of both American and English ideas, and the warm applause after each act seemed to forecast a fair run in old London town. Well done indeed!



The Case for Reducing U.S. Forces in Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The time has come to consider a unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe on its political and military merits, not just on how much money it would save. The Nixon administration has bought time against any such move while the MBFR talks continue with the Soviet Union, but the indications are so far that very little can be achieved in Vienna.

Senate backers of the Mansfield proposals for cutting U.S. force levels in Europe from 300,000 to 150,000 and eventually reducing them even more have emphasized the savings that would result—estimated at anywhere from \$3.5 billion a year up. Given the U.S. balance-of-payments deficits and two recent dollar devaluations, this is not an argument without merit. But because of this emphasis on savings, too little attention is paid to the political and military consequences of a unilateral U.S. force reduction.

Shock Treatment

There is a growing body of people in Europe who believe that, politically, a U.S. reduction would have a therapeutic effect on the nations of Western Europe. These people believe that it will now take no less than shock treatment to put an end to the Europeans' bickering and quarrels, and clear the path for greater political and military cooperation among them.

The Soviet Union understands the implications of a unilateral U.S. reduction, and that is one of the principal reasons Moscow agreed to enter into the mutual and balanced force reductions talks in Vienna and so helped defeat the Mansfield bill when it first came to a vote two years ago. The Russians understand that unilateral U.S. reductions would lead to new pressures and policies in Western Europe, and that is something they prefer to forestall.

The Soviet Union also hoped the MBFR talks would lead to rational force reductions, especially among the national forces in the German-Polish-Czechoslovakian area. This would be an initial step toward the neutralization, or Finlandization, of West Germany, something the West could hardly accept.

But for the moment at least, things are not going well in Vienna. The Russians have complicated the situation by insisting that Hungary be left out of the conference. What's more, to believe the intelligence reports, the Soviet Union is now moving new forces into Central Europe to use as bargaining chips in any eventual reductions, which, if true, would make a mockery of the entire negotiation. David Packard, former U.S. under secretary of defense, told the recent Europe-America conference in Amsterdam that at best only "token reductions" could be expected at Vienna.

Trade Deficit Area

U.S. policy has been to do everything short of considering the merits of a unilateral reduction. This has gone so far as to involve a complicated linking of defense and commercial issues, so that the general feeling among Europeans is, as Belgian Jean Rey put it recently, "that you expect us to run a constant trade deficit to help you pay for your overseas investments"—including foreign military commitments.

Raymond Aron, one of the few Frenchmen at the Amsterdam conference, said that while he found it "fair that Europeans, if they desire the presence of U.S. troops, pay the cost in cash," that he also found it "deplorable, for the continuity of our friendship, to mix, or give the impression of mixing, protection and trade, troops and tariffs."

Yet the U.S. administration is bent on winning trade advantages to offset these costs. And there even is a growing suspicion that the administration prefers a trade surplus, as a means of offsetting the costs, to outright payment from the Europeans for the latter decidedly gives the U.S. soldiers the faint of mercenaries.

Mr. Aron made another telling point: That the continued U.S. defense of Europe "psychologically weakens and discourages the Europeans from taking charge of

their own defense." It was clear that he thought a unilateral U.S. reduction would prod the Europeans, push them toward what Sir Edward Tomkins, the British Ambassador to Paris, called this month a common European "decision-making body, common diplomacy and foreign policy, and finally, a common European defense."

According to some military experts, the principal immediate military effect of a unilateral U.S. reduction in forces would be to lower the nuclear threshold, that is, to increase the chances that a conflict would be a nuclear one. Since the Warsaw Pact forces already are stronger in manpower than NATO forces in Central and Northern Europe by the ratio of about five to three, and are markedly superior in tanks and aircraft, a sharp reduction in U.S. men and equipment would reduce the credibility that NATO could repulse an attack from the East with conventional forces.

Consequently, the chances that NATO would respond with tactical nuclear weapons to an attack would be increased, with the danger that the use of tactical nuclear weapons would quickly escalate into strategic nuclear warfare.

But this lowering of the nuclear threshold is a questionable argument, since it already is NATO strategy to use tactical nuclear weapons from the onset of a conflict if necessary, and that it is known that the Warsaw Pact nations, in all their recent maneuvers, were also simulating their early use in a conflict.

It is hardly likely that the difference of 150,000 or 200,000 men is going to alter this strategy. On the contrary, Mr. Packard, in his paper in Amsterdam, said that the West already knew that it could never match the Warsaw Pact's manpower, and that the only way to maintain parity was through better technology and equipment, both conventional and nuclear.

It can also be argued that, though a U.S. force reduction could conceivably affect NATO's options, by the same token it might reduce the risks of any foolhardy probes from the East, precisely because of the dissuasive effects of immediate nuclear retaliation.

One of the principal consequences of a U.S. reduction would be to expose more than ever the French military contradictions and stimulate France into realistic military cooperation with its European partners. The French certainly suspect some of this and it is one of the reasons France's voice has been loudest in condemning MBFR and urging that present U.S. forces be maintained, even though France pays not a penny for their upkeep.

French military policy is at present completely out of line with NATO policy. The two French divisions in West Germany are well back from the East German border, and they would be more likely to retreat into France in a conflict rather than advance. French strategy is still based on immediate massive retaliation if France is endangered, but there would be no counting on the French if the attack was against Norway, or

Yugoslavia, or even West Germany itself.

A U.S. reduction of forces is not going to bring France back into NATO, but it could perfectly well lead to a French re-evaluation of the possibilities for better cooperation with its allies, at least in the form of closer nuclear cooperation with Great Britain to give the European nuclear forces more credibility.

Belief in Détente

The British favor such cooperation, and French opposition to it certainly will not be increased by the departure of Michel Debré from the Defense Ministry. The French believe perhaps more than anybody in the permanence of détente. But despite the deep-seated Gaullist faith in the high command, they have not yet gone so far as to base their defense policy on that belief.

As for the West Germans, they have had their contingency plans ready in the case of U.S. reductions for some time, and it is not for a few U.S. divisions that they are going to rush into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Almost 30 years after the end of the war, it is an anomaly to continue to quarter over 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe, especially since Europe now has the means to take up the slack. Neither as a symbolic force nor as a "tripwire" are such levels needed. Nor are they a significant deterrent for the real deterrent is in the missile silos and the submarines. An important expense for America, they have become an excuse for the Europeans. A significant drawdown would serve both sides of the Atlantic.

More Presidential Power?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has sent his trade reform bill to Congress at the earliest possible time. For he is asking the House and Senate to grant him vast new powers to raise, lower, or eliminate tariff duties precisely when the Congress is more alarmed than ever before about its loss of power to the chief executive.

This underscores one of the odd practices of the Nixon administration: its habit of treating every problem or each day's business as an entirely separate affair, as if all the old struggles over executive-congressional relations made no difference.

Thus, in recent weeks Nixon has insisted on his right to impose funds voted by the Congress, to wage war in Cambodia after all American troops are home without congressional approval, or even consultation, and to refuse to allow his aides to testify before the Senate committee investigating the Watergate crimes—all this just before asking the Congress for more cooperation and more authority to deal with the nation's serious trade deficit.

What is particularly troubling about this is that the President is on much sounder ground in his request for more trading authority than on his definition of his powers to wage war, impose

funds, or withhold White House staff members from congressional committees.

This is a strong but essential trade reform bill. The President needs the additional authority he has requested, or something very much like it, if he is to correct the imbalances that led to the \$4.4 billion U.S. trade deficit last year and negotiate effectively with the 76 trading nations that now have quotas, tariffs and other restrictions against free trade with the United States.

The key to success in our coming trade negotiations, he rightly says in his message to Congress, "will be the negotiating authority the United States brings to the negotiating table."

Unfortunately, the President of the United States and those who negotiate at his direction do not now possess authorities comparable to those which other countries will bring to these bargaining sessions.

Accordingly, Nixon asks the Congress for power to eliminate, reduce, or increase customs duties, advance authority to carry out mutually beneficial agreements concerning specific customs matters; additional power to raise or lower imports to combat inflation or penalties against countries discriminating against American trade; and the right to negotiate agreements on non-tariff matters without advance congressional approval in each case.

Consults on Trade

In dealing with the trade question, the President has been careful to consult with the Congress in advance because he has to it to get the authority he wants.

Also, Secretary of State Rogers had the ambassadors of all the trading nations at the State Department before the President's message was sent to the Hill and had the experts explain the new trade proposals at great length. The result was that these foreign envoys, who have been feeling neglected by this administration on other matters, took a sympathetic attitude toward the administration's proposals, and even Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, had some good things to say about the bill.

"The President," Chairman Mills observed, "is asking for

more of a grant of authority than we have given any other President. This is a timely subject in Congress right now, but it is essential if we're to move forward. I'm for it."

Contrast this with the President's insistence on imposing any funds he thinks inflationary, his unexplained bombing in Cambodia, his threats to take military action again in Vietnam if Hanoi does not abide by the peace agreement, his curt refusal to allow his aides, past or present, to testify formally on Capitol Hill, and his waspish comments about the "irresponsibility" of Congress.

'Touchy' Congress

The result of these accumulated rebuffs is that Congress is not only "touchy" about giving Nixon more power, but fearful that it is losing control of war and the purse, and even the power of investigation.

Nevertheless, the Congress cannot very well retaliate against the President without hurting the country, and the case for trade reform is likely to prove stronger than congressional grievances in the end.

The odd thing is that Nixon did not avoid unnecessary battles with the Congress over other presidential powers he didn't need. For, as the trade bill shows, the President cannot go it alone, any more than the Congress can. The system will not work without compromise and cooperation, and in the end this will probably be true over the impounding of funds and the Watergate as well as trade.

Kissinger Facing Stiff Competition

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Henry Kissinger faced a different Washington as he returned to town this week for his first extended stay since his Mexican vacation.

For the first time, he faces stiff competition from other parts of government besides the feeble State Department. While he still seems to be the President's chosen agent of policy, he has diminished support from his own staff, and friendly agencies in town.

The big new bureaucratic rival is the Treasury Department, which has been pushed forward by the primacy of economic affairs in foreign policy. The international monetary arrangements of the past few weeks register major changes in American relations with Japan, West Germany and France. But they were managed without any Kissinger input by Secretary George Shultz, Under Secretary Paul Volcker and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board.

Rival for Years

Against this background, the translation of Helmut Sonnenfeldt from the Kissinger staff to a post as Treasury under secretary takes on importance. Far from being Kissinger's man, as some have imagined, Mr. Sonnenfeldt has been a Kissinger rival for years. He is notably tougher when it comes to dealing with the Soviet Union, which is what he will be doing at Treasury. In effect, the Treasury post affords him a base for fighting Kissinger. More competition for Kissinger comes from the Defense Secretary, though constantly at odds with Kissinger, was relatively easy to handle because of his exaggerated bluster about the Soviet threat.

Elliot Richardson, the new secretary, has modulated the rhetoric about the Russians. But in his new defense posture, statement, Richardson signs on for every single weapons system endorsed by Laird. Since of them cast a shadow over Kissinger's hopes to negotiate a second arms control agreement with the Russians.

In his testimony, moreover, Richardson has not hesitated in most unflinching fashion to make all kinds of foreign policy statements. He has been talking about Vietnam, Cambodia, the Near East and relations between Russia and China. It is not without significance that he issued his posture statement before Kissinger's state of the world message had been finished.

Base Weakened

To cope with these rivals, Kissinger departs from the old, shaky, weakened base. For one thing, several agencies once friendly to Kissinger have been staffed by White House politicians with a view to satisfying Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, the cold war liberal who is the administration's chief instrument for dividing the Democrats on Capitol Hill.

The Central Intelligence Agency used to be headed by a Kissinger friend and adviser, Richard Helms. The new director, James Schlesinger, is no special friend to Kissinger. He once turned down an offer to join the Kissinger staff. While most of the changes he has made at CIA seem dictated by administrative rather than policy considerations, their effect is being felt on the evaluation staff which previous to gave Kissinger important support on his fights with the Pentagon over Soviet capabilities.

Similar changes affect the disarmament agency. Fred Ikle, the new head of the agency is, like Schlesinger, highly acceptable to Sen. Jackson. He has none of the bias toward achieving practically any arms agreement which used to make the agency an ally for Kissinger in his quest for détente.

Gains and Losses

As to Kissinger's own staff, it has been strengthened by two additions. He takes on a truly brilliant economist in Charles Cooper, who formerly served in the Saigon embassy, and a very savvy chief of staff in Lawrence Eagleburger, who comes in from the Pentagon. But even they cannot make up for the loss of some of the best staff officers in Washington—Gen. Alexander Haig, who has gone back to the Army.

In these conditions, Kissinger could well think of leaving in the next year. He is a relatively young man—only 50 next month—and he could live to serve another President.

But the odds are that the glamour and power of the job will outweigh such considerations. Like McGeorge Bundy and Walt Rostow before him, he will probably stay on the job past his prime.

Callas and Di Stefano Stage Verdi for Opening in Turin

By William Weaver

TURIN, Italy, April 11 (UPI).—There were rumors that the two opera stars had been going to throw stones at each other at the opening of the new opera house in Turin. But the reality was quite different. The two stars, Maria Callas and Placido Domingo, were seen in the audience, smiling and talking to each other.

The opening of the new opera house in Turin was a major event. The two stars, Maria Callas and Placido Domingo, were seen in the audience, smiling and talking to each other. The event was a success, and the new opera house was opened with a performance of Verdi's "La Traviata".

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But though many people came to see the hall, many others were actually interested in the performance. A revival of Verdi's "La Traviata" written for the Paris Opera and first performed in 1853 in Paris. The work has had several Italian revivals in the past 20 years, but it is still hardly a repertory piece. It is scheduled for a Paris revival next season, and it poses some real problems for both interpreters and director. In Turin, it must be said, many of these problems were not adequately solved.

Only a few days before the opening, the venerable Vittorio Gull, scheduled to conduct, was taken ill and was replaced by the Regio's permanent conductor, Fulvio Vernizzi, who had assisted Gull during the rehearsal period. Whether because this period was too short, or because of the last-minute replacement, the musical aspect of the performance did not seem clearly focused last night. Chorus and orchestra, in particular, had a hard time keeping together; some of the singers had intonation problems. But, more unfortunately, Vernizzi's whole reading of the score lacked verve and variety. There was none of the drama and brilliance that Verdi

so carefully created. Though the orchestra was playing much better than it was a month ago (in the unhappy Teatro Nuovo), it was still below the standard required by a theater that means to be important, pace-setting. Artistically, interest was concentrated, of course, on the staging by Maria Callas and Giuseppe di Stefano. Anyone who saw Callas at the height of her career knows what a subtle, almost imperceptible, she was, and those fortunate enough to have followed her master classes at Julliard in New York were impressed by her ability to transmit to others the



Maria Callas is congratulated by Italian President Giovanni Leone after Turin opening.

fine points of interpreting an aria or a scene. At certain moments in this production of "Vespre Siciliane" traces of Callas's teaching were evident. The singers all enunciated clearly and seemed to know the meaning of their words.

The bass, Ronaldo Giolitti, for example, gifted with a big and warm voice, has often sung impressively in the past; his interpretation of Giovanni da Procida showed a new depth of feeling. The same can be said of the baritone Luciano Montefusco, who sang the crucial role of Monteforte. Gianni Raimondi, the Ar-

rigo, was not in good form, and his acting was for the most part perfunctory. As Elena to role non-forgetfully sung by Callas herself, Raimondi Kabanovskaya looked lovely, moved gracefully, and sometimes sang to good effect, but the part is not really hers, and the brilliant bolero of the last act sounded strained.

For the rest, the staging was either conventional or awkward. The chorus was moved in big lumps, and the dramatically crucial chorus of festive French (counterpointed against the plotting Sicilians) in Act II was kept offstage, destroying the scene's impact. Callas and Di Stefano were, moreover, hampered by the ugly sets and tasteless costumes of Aligi Sassu, who apparently wanted to make a garish "folk" Sicily with his acid colors (lime, cerise, apricot) and his oversimplified sets (the trees in the last act might have been drawn by a particularly untalented child).

For the third act of "Vespre," Verdi wrote one of his rare ballets, here choreographed in fairly conventional, but suitably romantic style by Serge Lifar. Natalia Makarova was the undisputed star, splendidly partnered by Attilio Labis. In fact the ballet—often cut in other editions—was here the evening's high point, giving real lustre to Turin's grand opening.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—This is how critics in New York rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Smile, Smile, Smile," with lyrics and lyrics by Hugo St. Luigi Crestatore and Jorge David Weiss, at the East Playhouse, features 15 "arty energetic and, in the circumstances, often vocally attractive performers trapped in an absurd fable," according to Willa Glover of the Associated Press. It has to do with an island ruled by an upstart dictator who feeds his subjects, enslaves them, and a drink and sends them out after fertilizer. "The music," reports, "singles the memory of Rossini, Porter, Rodgers, and others. The staging choreography by Robert Johnson is vintage vaudeville rock." Reviewing the same, Clive Barnes of The New York Times said: "It was called, 'Smile, Smile, Smile.' I didn't, I didn't."

"No Hard Feelings," starring Albert and Nanette Fabray, at the Martin Beck Theater, got an outright pan from AP's Willa Glover and mixed comment from The Times's Clive Barnes. Barnes says, "It is a sprawling, middle-aged, which has served a lot of ers better than Sam Bobrick's 'Ron Clark.' Considering the erial they are burdened with, it and Miss Fabray deserve a go for going on at all, Glover says. But Barnes says that the comedy is efficient, and that it did not acularly amuse him. "There is audience for this kind of thing," he has been substantially by Abe Burrows's bright assertive staging, and the 1-natured, well-considered art is "a male chauvinist pig he most amusing kind. Miss Fabray was beguiling enough as wife." The play is effective comedy which, a few years would have guaranteed a respectable run, Barnes says.

Here are the Ladies," at the Eph E. Levine Theater, a one-man show with Siobhan McKenna, "Irish earthmother and



Nanette Fabray
... "No Hard Feelings."

actress," is a rare evening, says Clive Barnes of The Times. Her "rueful, affectionate tribute to Irish womanhood" was first seen in New York two years ago and "it has lost nothing with experience." Miss McKenna is not concerned with the quaintness of Ireland but with its vitality. She loves the poets—James Stephens and W. B. Yeats—she dramatically enters in the terrible chronology of the mourning mother in Synge's "The Riders to the Sea," program, staged by Sean O'Casey in both "Juno" and "The Plough and the Stars." The program, staged by Sean Kenny, has two special highlights with excerpts from Samuel Beckett's "Happy Days" and James Joyce's "Finnegans Wake."

"The Karl Marx Play" by Rochelle Owens is about historical inevitability and suffering. "Marx is the sufferer," says Clive Barnes of The Times, "but so for that matter are his family and his friends." Frederick Engels. He is a modern Job without faith. Miss Owens writes in a "jaunty, neo-Brechtian style... and breaks up her play not only with set speeches but, very frequently, ballads and choruses." She sees Marx as a figure both of destiny and of fun. A motive force for writing "Das Kapital" is provided by Leadbelly, a contemporary black who inhabits the stage as a rep-

resenative of future time. "Leadbelly and the world need Marx to write 'Das Kapital,'" Barnes says. "His impoverished family believes that 'Das Kapital' will make them rich... and at long last, Marx goes to the British Museum to sit on his heels and write." Barnes thinks that the "fiery jocularities" of Miss Owens's writing falls flat at times, and says that everything is predictable from the beginning to the end. Yet he finds the character of Marx "endearing" and Miss Owens's use of music (by Galt MacDermot) "engaging." He also has praise for the sets by Karl Eigel. Directed by Mel Shapiro, the cast includes Leonard Jackson as Marx, Katherine Helmond as his wife, Nancy Kim as Engels and Norman Macdonald as Leadbelly. "A flawed play, an untidy play, but a rewarding play," it's at the American Place Theater.

"Ghosts," a revival of the Ibsen play at the Roundabout Theater, "is a difficult play to stage if only because of its theme and history," Barnes says. "With its syphilitic hero in love with his unsuspected half-sister, it suffers from the reverberations of its first sensational production." The new production, directed by Gene

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On the Festival Circuit

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—Here is a continuation of programs for 1973 European festivals (others were listed in the April 3, UPI, and in today's paper):

Aix-en-Provence, France, (July 10-31): No opera this year, as the festival goes through a tough transitional period. But the Orchestre de Paris gives five concerts under Krips (including Haydn's "Creation"), Schmidt-Isserstedt and Mehta, the Orchestre National one concert under Martinon, and Verdi's Requiem will be given in the cathedral with Markovitch conducting the Monte Carlo Orchestra. Foreign visitors include the Radio Praga Chorus, the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, the Bucharest Madrigal Chorus, the Tallis Quartet, Benedetti Michelangeli. (2 bis Boulevard de la République, Aix-en-Provence, France.)

Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, (July 10-Aug. 25): Music and theater out of doors in this walled Adriatic city. Opera includes Strauss's "Elektra," Caldara's "Daphne" and Salieri's "Prima Musica po la Parole." Theater includes Shakespeare and Goldoni's "Arlecchino" in the famous Piccolo Teatro production by Giorgio Strehler. There will be many musical visitors, often as soloists at midnight serenades, and Yugoslavian folk ensembles will be on hand. (Dubrovnik Summer Festival, Od Sigurate 1, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.)

Munich, (July 12-Aug. 5): New productions at this year's opera festival include Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" in the National Theater and Reinhardt's "Mephisto" in the small Cuvillies Theater, along with the usual generous amounts of Strauss, Wagner and Mozart and lieder recitals. (Münchner Opernfestspiele, Briefach, 8 Munich 13.)

Feist, "starts slowly but it does have the right claustrophobic attitude of an enclosed society."

"Summer," by Roman Weingarten, is an existentialist view of summer. Clive Barnes reports in The Times. The play is about a simpleton brother and a sister, who might be in love with each other and two cats who believe themselves to be men. One of the cats is in love with a fly called Manon who goes off to Rome. Barnes notes that the play, as "L'été," has had considerable success in Paris and says that there is "a certain fun in the feline exits (the cats being played by men) but the two young people are singularly uninteresting... Boring is the code word for the evening. Weingarten seems intent on confusing us rather than enlightening us, and his obscurantist nonsense traits across the stage, eager but witless."

Movies

"I Am a Dancer," is a filmed attempt, directed by Pierre Jourdan, to show Rudolf Nureyev's versatility in four types of ballets—but it "perversely ignores the base upon which his reputation rests," says Anna Kisseloff in The New York Times. "Ultimately Nureyev will be remembered not only for the high technical standard of male dancing he brought to the West from Russia in 1961, but as a great classical dancer in the 19th-century ballet classics." Sequences include "La Sylphide," the 1836 production by Auguste Bourdonville in which Nureyev and Carla Fracci "establish no rapport whatsoever." Of more interest is a duet with Deganne Bergama from "Field Figures" by the contemporary American choreographer Glen Tetley. "There is a hint of what makes Nureyev Nureyev in the complete filmed version of Sir Frederick Ashton's 'Marguerite and Armand,'" Miss Kisseloff says. "Nureyev's partner in this case is Dame Margot Fonteyn. The fourth sequence shows Lynn Seymour and Nureyev in the grand pas de deux from 'Sleeping Beauty.' Dance sequences are linked by offstage glimpses of Nureyev."

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BOOKS

U.S. Fiction Award to Be Shared

By Myra MacPherson

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Novelists John Barth and John Williams, who took vastly different approaches to similar subject matter, share the 24th National Book Award for fiction. It was announced yesterday in New York. Barth was awarded the prize for his experimental novel "Chiasm" (Random House) based on a classical myth, and Williams for "Augustus" (Viking Press), an epic novel about Augustus Caesar.

In making the announcement at a press conference in the Biltmore Hotel, Jonathan Yardley, spokesman for the five fiction judges, noted that there is a variety of methods and styles in quality fiction today, and a similar variety of tastes in the judges, hence the splitting of the award. William Gass, Leslie Fiedler, Evan Connell and Walker Percy were the other judges in the fiction category.

The \$1,000 prize in fiction and nine other categories will be presented Thursday night in Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center. In another unusual move, the history award was also split between two nominees: "Judenrat: The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe Under Nazi Occupation" (Macmillan) by Isaiah Trunk and "The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War" (Yale), edited by Robert Manson Myers.

"Fire in the Lake" (Atlantic/Little, Brown), Frances Fitzgerald's highly praised study of the Vietnamese and Americans in Vietnam, was awarded the prize in contemporary affairs. Arthur M. Wilson's "Diderot" (Oxford) won the National Book Award in the arts and letters category and James Thomas Flexner's fourth and final volume of his biography of Washington, "George Washington: A Farewell, 1793-1798" (Little, Brown), was given the biography prize.

In the poetry category, A. R. Ammons was given the prize for his "Collected Poems: 1951-1971" (Norton). Sidney E. Ahlstrom's "Religious History of the American People" (Yale) received the philosophy and religion award. Yale University Press was the only publisher to win an award in more than one category. "The Farthest Shore" (Atheneum) by Ursula K. Leguin, received the children's book award. Her previous book "The Tombs of Atuan" was a 1972 Newbery

Frances Fitzgerald whose "Fire in the Lake" won the National Book Award for contemporary affairs.



honor book. In translation, Allen Mandelbaum received the prize for his rendering of Virgil's "Aeneid" (California). George B. Schaller was awarded the science prize for his "The Serengeti Lion: A Study of Predator-Prey Relations" (Chicago). The 13 winners were selected from 109 nominees for the awards, the most prestigious in American publishing. They are administered by the National Book Committee and are generally given amidst considerable controversy, mostly missing from the event this year.

Manmoth-Bone House Discovered in Siberia

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI).—Siberian archaeologists have discovered near Achinsk a dwelling built with mammoth bones 30,000 years ago, Tass news agency said today. The archaeologists said that the structure had many features in common with similar dwellings discovered on the banks of the Doi River. The Siberian find suggests that the area was originally populated by men not only from the south but also from Europe, the archaeologists said.

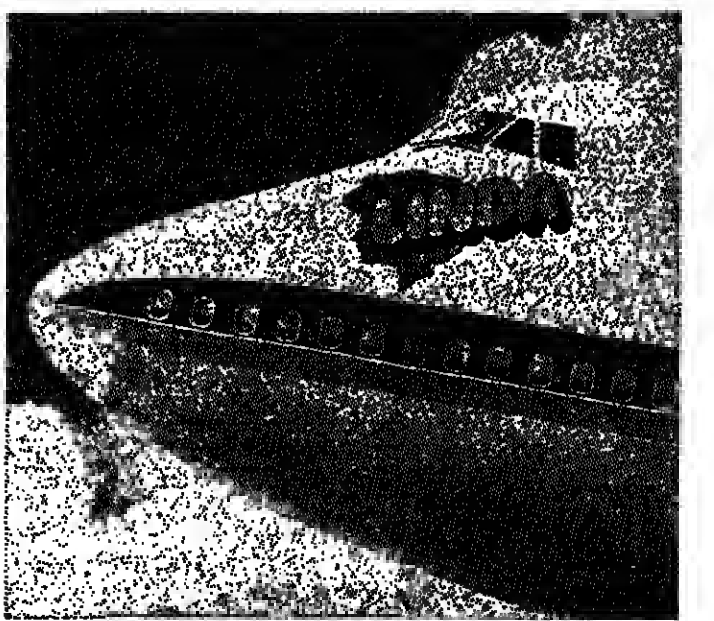
Prehistoric Elephant

TOKYO, April 11 (AP).—Workers building a golf course north of Tokyo have discovered what authorities claim are the remains of an elephant which lived about 300,000 years ago, it was reported Monday. Officials say that the remains include fossilized teeth, ribs and thigh bones. The remains of other prehistoric elephants have been discovered in the same area.

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MY HEART
IN DIAMOND

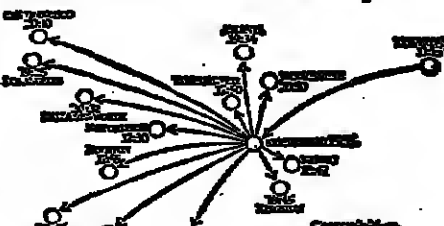
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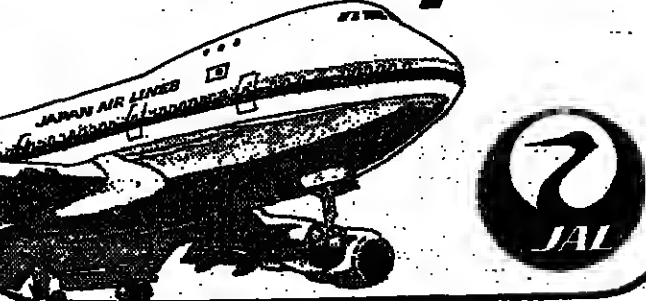
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FRIDAY JAL 747 over the Pole to Tokyo



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Emminger Urges Fixed Dollar Pivot

AMSTERDAM, April 11 (AP).—Mr. Emminger, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, called for the swift restoration of dollar as "the fixed pivot" of the international monetary system.

The dollar had been used twice in less than two years, he warned that "grave consequences" could result "once the dollar is no longer the pivot of the international monetary system."

Emminger expressed his views at an international one-day conference called by the New York-based Conference of Economic Experts.

West German bank officials said that huge sums of \$100 billion—used by foreigners in a fairly free market—were not the dollar's role as the fixed pivot of the system.

Emminger said there were critical points in the international monetary system which required repair.

Exchange rates and the adjustment process, measures to stabilize the international capital market, control over the explosive growth of international liquidity in the form of foreign exchange reserves.

He said the current mixture of exchange realignments and floating rates was not the immediate answer to the problems, but that a solution would take time.

He said the future might be characterized by "conflict, flexibility, or flexibility in a general framework of stability." But this could not be achieved by fixed parities; it had to develop in practice.

He said studies had shown that

the main source of capital movements did not come from the Eurodollar market, but directly from the United States. It was not linked to interest rate differentials. He said participants included exporters and importers

who changed payment schedules. U.S. corporations that moved funds abroad to affiliates, West German companies that moved funds home from subsidiaries, monetary authorities (especially outside Europe) and speculators.

O'Brien Says Multinationals Played Big Role in Crises

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ).—Lord O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England, said today that multinational companies undoubtedly accounted for an important part of the currency shifts that led to the floating of the pound last June and the recent dollar devaluation and floating of numerous currencies.

Lord O'Brien, speaking at the opening session of a conference on multinational enterprises organized by the Société Universitaire Européenne de Recher-

ches Financières at the University of Nottingham was generally well disposed toward multinational companies. But he did point out some unresolved basic issues involving such companies and their host countries.

The commercial interests of a multinational enterprise may not coincide with the national interest of a country where it operates, he said.

"Further work remains to be done," he said "on how best such conflicts of interest can be reconciled, so as to preserve national objectives without necessarily killing the goose (the multinational enterprise) that lays the golden eggs."

But "there may be a case for a freer interchange of information between fiscal authorities and other supervising agencies in different countries," he said.

Regarding the transfers of liquid balances by multinational companies, he said it "would be wrong to assume that the international cash management policies of all multinational corporations are dominated by the search for short-term gain through currency speculation."

In situations of exchange market uncertainty, where the options appear to be all one way, the governor said, normal prudence would suggest defensive policies designed to protect assets against loss.

U.K. Output Up, So Are Prices

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ).—The pace of industrial output in Britain rose sharply during February, the Central Statistical Office reported today. The index stood at 135.1, up 1.5 percent from January and 17.7 percent from February 1972.

However, less encouraging figures came from the Department of Trade and Industry which said the wholesale price index had risen to 151.8 in March, a gain of 0.3 percent over February and 6.8 percent over March 1972.

Italy Said to Offer to Return Big Dollar 'Swaps' to Banks

ROME, April 11 (Reuters).—The Italian Foreign Exchange Office is now offering to return to the commercial banking system part of the dollar swaps it received last December and

January, well informed sources said today.

Given the considerably higher interest rates currently on dollars than on lire, the banks are expected to make fast and full use of the offer.

Total swaps made in December and January are estimated at over 400 billion lire (about \$650 million). The return to the banking system of a significant part of this amount in dollars could have a considerable effect in reducing the dollar's strength against the lire, the sources said.

They said the exchange office offer is basically to return up to 50 percent of the swaps, but they indicated this would not necessarily apply to all swaps made, and the percentage is not a hard and fast one.

Under the original swap arrangement, designed to help offset Italy's heavy foreign reserve losses incurred through speculation against the lira in December and January, commercial banks gave their excess dollars to the office with the guarantee of receiving them back at the same rate of exchange.

Banks were encouraged to raise foreign debt and pass on the foreign exchange to the office.

In March, the office renewed the original swaps for a further three months until the end of June, reflecting its desire to keep foreign exchange reserves at as high a level as possible, plus the desire to keep the lira equivalent of the swaps in circulation in the banking system to keep liquidity high and help boost the hoped-for domestic economic upturn.

But while the arrangement suited the banks in December and January, the interest-rate differential between dollars and lire in March made them reluctant to accept the renewal.

The sources indicated that the new offer to return a part of the dollars is designed to meet the banks' objection that the original three-month swap period should be respected.

New Oil Deposits Found Off Atlantic Coast of U.S.

By David A. Andelman

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—Sedimentary deposits with an oil-bearing potential perhaps as rich as those now being exploited off the coasts of Louisiana, Texas and California have been located as close as 20 to 30 miles off New York and New Jersey, the U.S. Geological Survey and senior administration officials disclosed yesterday.

They said that the deposits in broad areas of the Atlantic outer continental shelf were at least twice as extensive as any previously known to exist in that area. In fact, officials said, the deposits were believed to cover a wider geographical area than the rich petroleum fields off the California coast and to approach the density of the oil and natural gas fields along the Texas and Louisiana gulf coast.

Officials of many of the country's leading oil companies have said in recent months that they were prepared to begin work in Atlantic waters as soon as leases were let by the Department of the Interior.

But concern along the East Coast, particularly on New York's Long Island, over the danger of pollution has been delaying further federal action in that direction.

A senior administration official said that the interior Department was awaiting the resolution of a suit by 13 Eastern states that seeks to return to the individual states all mineral rights on the outer continental shelf.

FBI Joins in Investigation Of Equity Funding's Fraud

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 11 (WP).—The Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have moved into the investigation of scandal-ridden Equity Funding Corp., raising the possibility of criminal charges stemming from what may be the largest insurance fraud on record.

At the same time, one of Wall Street's leading block-trading firms began legal action to cancel a transaction made before trading in Equity Funding's common stock was suspended two weeks ago.

Justice Department officials declined to say which parts of the complex case they are investigating. "The U.S. attorney (for Southern California) is looking into criminal matters and the FBI has been asked to look into matters within its jurisdiction," a spokesman said. Sources in Wall Street said some brokers and analysts have already been questioned by the FBI.

Equity Funding, based in Los Angeles, is a combination mutual fund-insurance company. Early in March, rumors began circulating about fraudulent practices at the company and on March 27, with the stock's price dropping rapidly as one large block after another poured into Wall Street, the New York Stock Exchange suspended trading and investigators across the country began probing the company's operations.

In one of the questioned trades, Salomon Brothers, a leading dealer in large blocks of stock, said it will not complete the sale of 445,000 shares of Equity stock made on March 26 for John W. Bristol & Co., an investment adviser subsidiary of the Boston Co.

Salomon Brothers sued Boston Co. and its subsidiary in federal court here today to cancel that sale as well as another involving \$300,000 principal amount of bonds of Equity Funding on behalf of Boston's clients. Salomon based the suit on its allegation that Boston knew of reports of

U.K. Council Seeking Loan

By William F. Low

AMSTERDAM, April 11 (NYT).—Britain's state-controlled Electricity Council is negotiating a \$1-billion loan—the largest bank loan negotiated outside the United States—with a group of international banks, informed sources said here today.

The loan, which will be guaranteed by the British Treasury, will be syndicated among a group of international banks headed by National Westminster, Lazard Brothers and Western American Bank (Europe).

The maximum duration of the loan will be 10 years. The interest rate, the sources indicated, will be tied to the prevailing London Eurodollar interbank rate for three or six-month deposits. The council will pay a fixed premium, or spread, which will vary between 3/8 and 5/8 percent.

Even with the government's guarantee behind it, the spread is unusually low given the size of the loan and the fact that the lowest known spread on a syndicated loan is 1/2 percent. It is understood that a Soviet borrower is also negotiating a loan with a spread of 3/8 percent.

The council's loan is expected to be phased out over a period of several weeks to avoid any adverse effect on a credit of this size might have on the Eurodollar market.

To date, the largest currency loan arranged by British Petroleum last autumn. This consisted of one tranche of \$468 million and of \$180 million.

Nixon Signs Tax Bill
WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters).—President Nixon last night signed into law legislation extending the U.S. interest equalization tax on foreign securities until June 30, 1974.

IBM Net Up 11.2%, Sales Increase 6%

Rentals, Services Rise 11.3 Percent Over '72

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ).—Profits at International Business Machines Corp. rose 11.2 percent during the first quarter while revenues advanced 6 percent.

First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 2,450.5 2,312.3
Profits (millions) 340.13 305.71
Per Share 2.92 2.64

The company said that outright purchases of data-processing equipment were lower during the quarter than in the comparable 1972 period, but shipments for the year are expected to be at a high level.

IBM said the quarter's results reflect an 11.2 percent increase in rentals and services compared with the year-ago period.

Company Reports

Burroughs 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 274.4 220.6
Profits (millions) 18.35 12.16
Per Share 0.28 0.66

Caterpillar 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 751.8 620.8
Profits (millions) 60.6 42.9
Per Share 1.06 0.75

Celanese 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 381.9 332.1
Profits (millions) 14.7 12.2
Per Share 0.59 0.81

Crown Zellerbach 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 312.5 297.1
Profits (millions) 22.7 7.7
Per Share 0.95 0.32

City Investing 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 1,692.7 1,068.1
Profits (millions) 62.24 48.73
Per Share 1.98 1.48

Kaiser Aluminum 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 287.2 228.3
Profits (millions) 9.75 2.34
Per Share 0.47 0.08

Owens-Illinois 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 418.2 398.7
Profits (millions) 18.04 11.81
Per Share 0.50 0.70

St. Regis Paper 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 256.97 238.91
Profits (millions) 11.46 6.91
Per Share 0.81 0.40

Scott Paper 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 221.5 189.6
Profits (millions) 14.05 8.66
Per Share 0.40 0.25

Westinghouse 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 1,270 1,180
Profits (millions) 40.9 42.8
Per Share 0.46 0.68

Late Blue-Chip Rally Puts NYSE on Upbeat

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—Sparked by a late rally in the blue chips, prices on the New York Stock Exchange pulled out of a modest midday decline today to close on the upbeat for the fourth day in a row. Turnover was moderate.

For much of the session, the market felt the pressure of intermittent profit-taking, a normal development after several days of sharp gains.

But as the profit-taking began to subside, investors again shifted their eyes to the steady barrage of bullish corporate earnings, which had been a major prop for the list since Monday.

That was the day investors were pleasantly surprised by Du Pont's first-quarter earnings estimate of a record \$2.80 a share, well above many of the forecasts by industry analysts. Since then, a number of other blue chip companies have reported glowing quarterly results.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 8.92 to 867.41. It was off about two points in mid-session, recovered slowly, then advanced in more active trading toward the close. In the prior three sessions the Dow advanced a total of 37.07 points.

Volume was moderate with 14.89 million shares changing hands compared with 16.77 million yesterday.

IBM fell 4 to 430 1/4. The issue was ahead 1 1/2 when the company reported first-quarter income.

In broadcasting stocks American Broadcasting gained 1/4 to 27. CBS rose 1 to 39 1/2. Metro-media was ahead 1 3/8 at 39 1/4 and Storax was up 2 7/8 at 29 1/4.

In auto stocks, General Motors gained 1 to 75 5/8. Ford rose 2 1/4 to 66 1/4 and Chrysler was up 1/4 at 36.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

April 11, 1973
Today Prev. Ch.
Ster. 1 per cent 2.4875 2.4850 -0.0025
Belg. fr. 100 46.025 46.075 +0.050
Deutsche mark 2.423 2.441 +0.018
Dutch guilder 3.605 3.615 +0.010
Swiss franc 2.245 2.255 +0.010
Yen 100 36.15 36.15 —

April 10, 1973
Today Prev. Ch.
Ster. 1 per cent 2.4875 2.4850 -0.0025
Belg. fr. 100 46.025 46.075 +0.050
Deutsche mark 2.423 2.441 +0.018
Dutch guilder 3.605 3.615 +0.010
Swiss franc 2.245 2.255 +0.010
Yen 100 36.15 36.15 —

April 9, 1973
Today Prev. Ch.
Ster. 1 per cent 2.4875 2.4850 -0.0025
Belg. fr. 100 46.025 46.075 +0.050
Deutsche mark 2.423 2.441 +0.018
Dutch guilder 3.605 3.615 +0.010
Swiss franc 2.245 2.255 +0.010
Yen 100 36.15 36.15 —

April 8, 1973
Today Prev. Ch.
Ster. 1 per cent 2.4875 2.4850 -0.0025
Belg. fr. 100 46.025 46.075 +0.050
Deutsche mark 2.423 2.441 +0.018
Dutch guilder 3.605 3.615 +0.010
Swiss franc 2.245 2.255 +0.010
Yen 100 36.15 36.15 —

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The big thing about investing in land, according to the three men who know most about it, is how easy it is to lose your shirt! The slick promoters and the shoe-shine salesman forever rejoice at the number of people who can be duped into buying "just last lot by the lake." (Of course, another 20,000 lots will be opened tomorrow on the other side of the lake!)

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Essentially, PBL acts as your investment researcher, counselor, manager, and guide.

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The beauty of this arrangement is that PBL derives its revenues essentially from the normal real-estate-broker's commission—if you don't do well, PBL doesn't do well. And you already know how well Mr. Koeppe, Mr. Troy, and Mr. Gleave have done! (Working on a percentage of what you earn is a great incentive to PBL.)

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Sharply Rising Farm Prices Major Worry, OECD Says

IS, April 11 (Reuters).—Future ministers from the 12 non-Communist nations heard a call for the establishment of a flexible market mechanism to supervise farm markets.

The call came from Emile van Nieuwenhuijzen, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), who said that market instability and rising food prices were two major problems facing the world.

During a score of ministers' meeting at a two-day conference, he noted that food was now rising more than as fast as other prices.

The three months ending February, 1973, food prices in the OECD area inched up at an annual rate of 3.7 percent compared with 4.4 percent in food prices, he said in his opening address.

The instability of international agricultural markets affected almost all nations of the world, he added.

To avoid continual uncertainty and alternating surpluses and shortages, he said, "it may become necessary to set up a mechanism for the supervision of agricultural markets which will be flexible and appropriate to circumstances."

The meeting follows a two-day session in Luxembourg of EEC agriculture ministers, who are battling to reach agreement on new Common Market price levels for agricultural products.

The EEC ministers have so far failed to agree on the new prices.

U.S. Hits Farm Protection
PARIS, April 11 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts called on the EEC today to dismantle the range of protective devices and open their markets to more U.S. farm products.

He said that such devices as minimum import prices, trade preferences and export subsidies are costly to consumers and limiting to demand growth.

"We continue to be concerned about trade distortions resulting from EEC policies on grain, tobacco, citrus and certain other commodities," he said.

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International
Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	144.4	144.8	144.8	144.4
Brussels	102.15	101.70	102.40	101.50
Frankfurt	132.17	131.70	132.10	131.50
London	432.1	432.7	433.0	432.5
Paris	110.3	110.7	110.8	110.2
Stockholm	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25
Zurich	379.9	383.3	383.3	379.9

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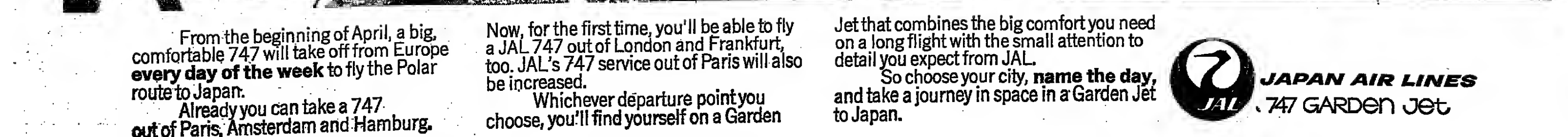
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 11—Cash		Oct	1.31 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
prices in primary markets as re-		Nov	1.31 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
ported today in New York were:		May	1.31 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
Commodity and unit		Soybeans				
Wheat	1200	Mar	6.02	6.19	5.99	6.18
Barley	1200	Jul	5.00	5.31 1/2	5.44	5.79 1/2
Oats	1200	Aug	5.00	5.28	5.40	5.73 1/2
Corn	1200	Sep	4.44 1/2	4.47	4.44 1/2	4.53
Sorghum	1200	Oct	4.07	4.19 1/2	4.07	4.19 1/2
Beans	1200	Nov	4.11	4.16 1/2	4.10 1/2	4.11 1/2
Peas	1200	May	4.13	4.16 1/2	4.13	4.16 1/2
TEXTILES		SOYBEAN OIL				
Cotton	1200	Mar	14.25	14.39	14.25	14.47
Wool	1200	Jul	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Flax	1200	Aug	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Spinning	1200	Sep	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Knitting	1200	Oct	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Transportation	1200	Nov	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Communication	1200	May	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Utilities	1200	Jun	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Real Estate	1200	Jul	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Insurance	1200	Aug	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Banking	1200	Sep	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Finance	1200	Oct	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Government	1200	Nov	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Foreign Exchange	1200	May	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Commodities	1200	Jun	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Energy	1200	Jul	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Environment	1200	Aug	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Health	1200	Sep	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Education	1200	Oct	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
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Insurance	1200	May	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Banking	1200	Jun	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Finance	1200	Jul	14.12	14.25	14.25	14.42
Government	1200	Aug	14.			

1. Study

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Black Hawks Win Series

NHL Rangers Oust Bruins

By Gerald Eskenazi

STON, April 11 (UPI)—With the same confidence that marked their domination of the Stanley Cup series, New York Rangers ignored New York Bruins' efforts to win a 6-3 decision in the second round.

smokers, fans and the big

hans did not expect the

Bruins to be ousted by four games to one. Boston is the defending National Hockey League champion, and it had cut down New York in two late-season games to beat out the Rangers for second in the East Division.

But now the Rangers face the Black Hawks at Chicago, in a series that starts tomorrow night, as they go after the Stanley Cup, the prize that has eluded them since 1940. That was also the

last time New York beat a Boston team in cup play.

A rookie, Steve Vickers, sparked brighter than the bigger names on both teams. Vickers had a three-goal night, giving him five for the series.

How were the Rangers able to execute so perfectly against a team that, even without Phil Esposito, remains one of hockey's strongest?

"There was no mystery, no game-plan baloney," said Harry Sinden, the Bruins' managing director. "Hockey is a game of skating and hitting and, if you don't do that, the rest is nothing."

Again, the Rangers were on top of the vulcanized rubber disk, and when they had it they knew how to keep it out of danger. And they also had Ed Giacomin, a goalie the Bruins' Ken Hodge described as "superb, a third defenseman."

Giacomin frustrated the Bruins early, when they came out shooting and slamming and could have broken open the game. His opposition in the nets at first was Ross Brooks, a 35-year-old rookie and the third netminder the Bruins tried in this series.

Brooks made no big saves in the opening period, straining a groin muscle, and was replaced for the final two sessions by Ed Johnston.

In this game, which meant everything to the Bruins, Bobby Orr tried to do everything. He played left wing, center and right wing at times. He was all over the ice on defense.

But he couldn't cover up the inadequacies of his teammates, who faltered after a strong start and, in hockey parlance, didn't "want" the puck as much as the Rangers did.

Somewhat, the New Yorkers held a 2-2 lead after the opening period. Vickers scored after 35 seconds on a shot that was the first one Brooks had to handle in Stanley Cup play. Orr came back, though, and quickly skated around two players and lifted a backhand shot into the goal.

The Bostonians responded to the urging of the crowd and soon they held a 3-2 edge, which they tipped in Orr's slap shot. It came during the Bruins' 17th power-play of the series, and marked the first time they had scored with a man advantage.

The Rangers didn't collapse, though. They watched as Boston blew repeated rebound attempts. Then they tied the score on Vickers' second goal and went ahead on Bruce MacGregor's short pass.

In the second period, the New Yorkers established the control they had demonstrated in previous victories. Wait Tkacuk scored for a 4-2 lead. Early in the final session Rod Gilbert increased the edge. There was a faint hope when Don Marcotte cut the score to 5-3, but Vickers responded with his third goal of the game and fifth of the series.

Black Hawks 6, Blues 1. Six Chicago players scored goals in a 6-1 home victory over St. Louis as the Black Hawks advanced to the semifinals of the Stanley Cup playoffs for the fourth straight year.

The victory gave Chicago the best-of-seven series, 4 to 1. The semifinal will start in Chicago tomorrow night against the New York Rangers.

Sabres 3, Canadiens 2. At Montreal, Rene Robert scored with 9:18 left in the first sudden-death period to give Buffalo a 3-2 victory over the Canadiens for its second straight triumph after three straight playoff losses. The sixth game in the best-of-seven series will be played in Buffalo tomorrow night.

Robert, who scored twice, fired the winner past Montreal goalie Ken Dryden as he broke in alone after taking a pass from linemate Gilbert. Robert's shot came from 20 feet to the left of Dryden. Montreal defenseman Guy Lapointe tied the score at 2-2 with less than eight minutes to play in the third period.

The third stanza was delayed for five minutes with only seconds to go when Buffalo coach Joe Crozier protested against the width of the pads worn by Canadian goalie Dryden. After the period, referee Bruce Hood measured Dryden's pads and found out they were illegal and Dryden was given a two-minute penalty.

Flyers 3, North Stars 2. Gary Dornhoeffer streaked between Minnesota defensemen Barry Gibbs and Tom Reid to score the winning goal in sudden death as Philadelphia edged the North Stars, 3-2, at home. The victory gave the Flyers a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven series.

Dornhoeffer's goal came at 5:35 of the overtime period.



BAD SIGHT—Boston Bruins' Bobby Orr, in the first row, and Phil Esposito look over the situation. It wasn't good. Bruins lost game, Esposito later was taken to a hospital after he injured his knee and Bruins eventually bowed to Rangers in playoff.

Lakers, Warriors Lead Series, 3-2

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—Jerry West had it when it counted, but Kareem Abdul-Jabbar didn't.

That was the story of last night's National Basketball Association quarterfinal playoff round as the Los Angeles Lakers downed the Chicago Bulls, 123-102, and the San Francisco Warriors upset the Milwaukee Bucks, 100-97.

The victories gave both winners a 3-2 edge in their respective series.

West was the sparkplug for Los Angeles, scoring 36 points and adding 11 assists as the Lakers beat the Bulls for the ninth straight time at the Forum in Los Angeles. West got lots of help from Walt Chamberlain, who had 29 rebounds and 31 points, and from Jim McMillan, who tallied 20 points.

The Lakers, who squandered an 18-point lead, led by six at the end of three quarters, then broke the game open early in the fourth quarter with eight

straight points to take a 99-86 lead.

Bob Love led Chicago with 27 points and Chet Walker added 25.

The series continues Friday night in Chicago.

San Francisco's upset of Milwaukee was helped when Abdul-Jabbar missed a hook shot with seven seconds left and the Warriors leading by only one point.

The Warriors rebounded the missed shot and, in a last-ditch effort to steal the ball, Oscar Robertson fouled San Francisco's Rick Barry at the final horn. Barry made two free throws to account for the final margin of victory at Madison, Wis.

Barry, who finished with 18 points, also made a big basket with 1 minute 14 seconds remaining which put the Warriors ahead by three points. A basket by Jon McGlocklin reduced the Warriors' lead to 98-97 before Abdul-Jabbar missed the hook shot.

Abdul-Jabbar, guarded closely by Nate Thurmond, forced most of the contest, managed only 19 points, his poorest effort in some time.

Golden State can wrap up the series Friday night in Oakland.

NBA Playoffs

Today's Games
Golden State 100, Milwaukee 97 (Lakers lead best-of-7 series, 3-2.)
Milwaukee 100, Los Angeles 97 (Lakers lead best-of-7 series, 3-2.)
Los Angeles 123, Chicago 102 (Warriors lead best-of-7 series, 3-2.)
Chicago 100, San Francisco 97 (Warriors lead best-of-7 series, 3-2.)

(Lakers lead best-of-7 series, 3-2.)

Expressing disappointment at the cancellation, Sullivan said, "We hope that no other New Zealand sporting body will ever know such conflict."

In his letter yesterday to the rugby union to defer the invitation to the Springboks, Kirk said the tour "would exacerbate differences of attitude on race matters within New Zealand and create tension in our society."

He had also received official warnings that the tour would bring the greatest disorder and violence that New Zealand had ever known, and that police, with the possible support of the armed forces, would have to intervene on a massive scale.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct. GB
Boston 4 1 1.000 —
Baltimore 2 0 1.000 —
New York 2 0 1.000 —
Detroit 1 1 1.000 1.5
Milwaukee 0 2 0.000 2.5
St. Louis 0 4 0.000 3.5

Western Division
Chicago 1 0 1.000 1.5
Minnesota 3 1 .750 —
Cleveland 2 0 1.000 —
California 3 2 .600 1.5
Texas 2 2 .500 2.5
Oakland 0 4 0.000 3.5

Today's Results
Kansas City 12, Texas 2
California 4, Minnesota 2
Oakland at Chicago, cold.
Boston at Milwaukee, snow.
Baltimore at Detroit, cold.
Wednesday's Games
Baltimore 2, Detroit 1
New York 4, Cleveland 2
Oakland 12, Chicago 2
Minnesota at California, night.
Texas at Kansas City, night.
Only games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct. GB
Pittsburgh 3 0 1.000 —
New York 3 0 1.000 —
Chicago 2 1 .667 —
Philadelphia 1 2 .333 2.5
Cincinnati 0 3 0.000 3.5
St. Louis 0 4 0.000 4.5

Western Division
Houston 4 1 .800 —
San Francisco 2 2 .500 —
San Diego 2 2 .500 1.5
Cincinnati 1 3 .250 2.5
Atlanta 1 4 .200 3.5

Today's Results
Philadelphia 7, Montreal 5
Houston 4, Los Angeles 2
San Francisco 1, San Diego 2
Chicago at Pittsburgh, rain and cold.
Cincinnati at Los Angeles, night.
New York at St. Louis, cold.

Wednesday's Games
Chicago at Pittsburgh, night.
New York at St. Louis, night.
Cincinnati at Los Angeles, night.
Atlanta at San Diego, night.
Houston at San Francisco, night.
Only games scheduled.

ILTF to Settle the Question Of 'Women's Lib' on Sunday

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation must make a firm decision about the breakdown "women's lib" group at its meeting in Lausanne Sunday, ILTF secretary Basil Reay said today.

However, Reay denied that any "deal" had been negotiated with the group of women players who have organized their own Virginia Slims tournament circuit in the United States.

"This situation is not comparable with the one concerning the men's World Championship Tennis last year," Reay said. "We did have talks with WCT to reach an acceptable formula which was then put before the ILTF meeting."

"The ILTF has not met with the women's lib people and there have been no direct or indirect discussions. Maybe individual delegates may have met these

people, but not on an official basis and I certainly haven't."

Reay said, "It's a problem which will be discussed along with many others at the ILTF meeting, but it's one that must be settled one way or the other."

Asked if he thought the ILTF could afford to ban the likes of Billie Jean King and Margaret Court from tournaments such as Wimbledon, he said:

"Well, just have to wait and see, but I repeat, a decision must be made to settle this affair."

Reay said, "The season in Europe is about to start and I'm being asked almost daily if this player or that is eligible to play in, for example, the Federation Cup."

"The position at the moment is not too clear in many people's minds. The problem will be thrashed out thoroughly Sunday and must be clarified once and for all."

New Zealand Rugby Angry at Cancellation

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 11 (Reuters)—The New Zealand Rugby Union Council said today it "had no alternative but to accede under protest," to an order from Prime Minister Norman Kirk to postpone this year's tour of South Africa's Springboks team.

The statement was issued after the council had met for an hour and a half to consider the Prime Minister's action in stopping the planned tour. The Prime Minister had instructed New Zealand's rugby chief to postpone an invitation to the South African rugby board until teams are selected on merit and without racial discrimination.

Council chairman Jack Sullivan said the South African rugby board would be informed of the council's decision immediately. He said the council would give "further consideration" to seeking compensation from the government for the cancellation of the tour.

The New Zealand union and its affiliates are expected to lose thousands of dollars by the cancellation.

Russians Rout Poles, 20-0; Czechs Are Eliminated

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI)—The Soviet Union routed Poland, 20-0, today for its eighth straight victory and ended any chance of Czechoslovakia retaining its world ice hockey championship.

Russia's Mikhailov with seven goals and Vladimir Petrov, who scored nearly every time they touched the puck.

The Soviet Union now has 16 points with only two games left to play. Czechoslovakia, which downed West Germany, 7-2, earlier today for its fifth victory, has 11 points, but with only two games left can muster no more than 15 points.

Sweden, second with a 5-1 record, has three games left and three games left, is the only team with a mathematical chance of catching the Soviet Union.

Bobick Does Quick Work In Pro Debut

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11 (AP)—Olympic heavyweight boxer Duane Bobick made his professional debut last night, flooring Canadian Tommy Burns four times and stopping him at 2 minutes 59 seconds of the first round.

Burns came out bawling but Bobick, 22, from Bowls Minn., staggered him with a right hand for the first knockdown.

Bobick, who lost in the Olympics, knocked the 29-year-old Vancouver construction worker to the mat two more times in quick succession and put him down with a body punch for the final time.

Tuesday's Line Scores
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Art Buchwald Love Drew A Picasso, No Husband

WASHINGTON—I never met Pablo Picasso, but I have an original sketch of his personality dedicated to me and I owe it all to a fellow named Harvey Brodsky of Philadelphia, Pa.

The story behind the sketch began in Paris in 1953 when I was working on the European edition of The New York Herald Tribune. I received a letter from Mr. Brodsky telling me he was in love with a girl named Gloria Segal, but they had broken up. Gloria had a fantastic crush on Picasso, Mr. Brodsky wrote, and if I could get the artist's autograph, he was sure that the romance would bloom again.

I was doing a column on the ridiculous requests a columnist gets in Paris and I included Brodsky's letter as an example. I knew I had no way of getting the great artist's autograph, but it made the best point of what I was up against when it came to my mail.

Now as luck would have it, David Douglas Duncan, the photographer, was working with Picasso in Venice, on the Riviera, and he took the Paris Herald and he took the Paris Herald with him that morning. Duncan translated my column with Mr. Brodsky's letter in it.

For some reason, Picasso was very moved by the request and with colored crayons he drew a beautiful bouquet of flowers. On top of the sketch he wrote "Four Mrs. Gloria Segal" and signed it with his date.

Since Picasso never did any-



Picasso's drawing for a Philadelphia lady; any discrepancies between its realities and Buchwald's description may be ascribed to, as someone said, what you will.

thing like this, Duncan was very excited and called me from Venice. "He did it!" Duncan announced. "He not only gave me his autograph for Gloria Segal, but also a crayon sketch which I have in my hand!"

"The hell with Gloria Segal!" I screamed over the phone. "What about me?"

"I'll call you back," Duncan returned to Picasso's studio and told him that as long as he was doing sketches for girls from Philadelphia he didn't know the writer of the column felt he deserved one, too.

Picasso looked at my photograph in the paper and with the same crayons drew another sketch of him and me having a drink together under the Riviera sun. On top he wrote "Four Mrs. Brodsky."

I received my sketch and the

one for Gloria Segal. By this time, Associated Press had heard about the story and was very interested in following up the Brodsky-Segal romance. Would this beautiful bouquet of flowers bring the lovers together? Would Gloria forgive Harvey when she saw the sketch? Would Picasso's unheard-of gesture send them off to live happily ever after?

To find out, the AP sent their Philadelphia correspondent to Gloria's house one day after the picture arrived. Gloria said she was very thrilled with it, but in answer to the big question as to what would now happen between her and Brodsky, she said with a brave smile, "Harvey and I will always be good friends."

Even an original Picasso was not enough for Gloria to take Harvey back again.

I don't think the master ever found out the end of the story. At least I hope he didn't because I'm sure it would have broken his heart.

But I have to admit that I personally wasn't too upset over the fact that this great love story of 1953 did not have the ending everyone was hoping it would. After all, I got an original Picasso on top of it.

As did Gloria Segal. The only loser in the deal was Harvey Brodsky who got neither the girl nor a painting.

But that's the way the ball bounced in Philadelphia. As I wrote to Harvey after I got my Picasso framed: "You can't win them all."

About 250 people filled the municipal hall in Nice in search of some answers about a mysterious incident.

The Legend and the Man: Saint-Exupéry

NICE (Herald Tribune)—"Saint-Ex?" Charles de Gaulle is alleged to have said quizzically—during that black period, after the fall of France, when he was enlisting, under the Cross of Lorraine, all the on-legged dispatch runners and over-sighted artillery observers he could get his hands on—"Saint-Ex?" He's good only for card tricks.

What was behind this verdict—by a leader whose judgment of others was usually penetrating—upon one of his country's living legends, the scion of a great family who had gone his own way and who had, by 1940—before he had quite turned 40—carved out a half-dozen careers: short-story writer, artist, essayist, war correspondent, inventor, mathematician—and above all, a pilot, who had flown everywhere under any conditions—who had flown the mail over the Andes, from Argentina to Patagonia, in World War I—vintage crates held together with adhesive tape and bits of wire.

Why, at a time when any kind of pilot was a priceless treasure to the Free French, did de Gaulle reject so contemptuously the services of one of the most experienced pilots in the business? What was wrong with the living legend—or was this, after all, one of those instances where that other living legend, de Gaulle himself, who had not, in 1940, yet achieved that status, was wrong?

In Search

In search of the answers to those questions, among several others, an audience of about 250 filled the municipal assembly hall here, the Salle Bréa, on Saturday afternoon. They had come at the invitation of the comrades-in-arms of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, headed by retired Gen. Henri Gaultier, commander of his World War II squadron, the Escadillon de la Hache. They were to hear, according to announcements in the local daily, Nice-Matin, a firsthand account of Saint-Ex's remarkable life, which would not only "uncover his real face" but also shed light on a 30-year-old mystery: Why Saint-Ex failed to return to his base after completing low-level reconnaissance of the Grenoble-Anney area on July 31, 1944. The flight was part of

the preparation for the Allied landings in Provence two weeks later.

Saint-Ex, rejected by his own nation in wartime, had joined a French squadron that was integrated into a combat wing of the U.S. Air Force. He crammed his huge, overweight frame into the cockpit of a P-38 Lightning, in Corsica, waved a cheery "au revoir, took off and vanished. No trace of him or of his P-38 was found. The assumption at the time—and there has been no subsequent finding either to support or to invalidate it—was that the plane exploded on the return flight and disintegrated, the debris falling into the sea.

But now, a little less than 30 years later, his commander, Gen. Gaultier, was according to Nice-Matin's announcement,

IRVING MARDER

presumably based on information received from the general or his associates—about to lift the curtain and "tell why, on July 31, 1944, Commandant Saint-Exupéry did not return to his base."

Transfixed

What followed, in fact, was a session that might have been entitled "How Not to Campaign on Behalf of a Cult Figure" and subtitled "General Gaultier's Revenge." Under the retired leader's hawk-like eyes, an audience that included not only Saint-Ex's comrades-in-arms, and others attracted by the enigmatic figure of the legend, but also his sisters—Simone de Saint-Exupéry and Germaine d'Aguay—sat transfixed throughout a two-hour-and-10-minute monologue, read from a text and interrupted only by a few minutes of slide projections: a striking little boy in sailor suit, circa 1903—the "Little Prince" to the life, himself the hero of the children's classic that was to come; the young Bohemian figure of Paris in the twenties, making a desultory living with his pen, his diet consisting mainly of coffee and croissants; the outcast, slightly weathered, teddy bear of the thirties, a journalist and then a war correspondent, notably in Spain—reporting the war from France's side. (Why were

virtually all the celebrated pilots of that epoch—except for the young André Malraux—men of the right? More snapshots, forming a composite picture of Saint-Ex at the peak of his fame—the author of "Night Flight" and "Flight to Arras"—works regarded then as classically poetic evocations of an airman's mystique. Some critics of a later era, though, have found the prose purplish, the philosophy murky, the imagery a little too high-flown.

Final Flight

But there was no hint of this at the Salle Bréa. The tone was one of sustained elegy. Nor was there any hint of the episode that undoubtedly figured in de Gaulle's decision to fight his war without Saint-Ex: the latter's approach, in the dark, chaotic period after France fell, to the Vichy regime. There were references to human failings but these were not of a kind to dent the icon—the absent-minded, eccentric, counterculture figure, a number of whom, looking back on the war, were known as one of the game's rougher players, is recovering from a leg injury suffered in a recent playoff game against the New York Rangers. In her suit, Linda J. Esposito charged him with "cruel and abusive treatment."

But the final flight—what about it? Gen. Gaultier approached this ultimate question—as he had all the others of an interminable afternoon—circutously and, in the end, negatively. Saint-Ex, he said at least twice, did not commit suicide, as some impatient chroniclers have suggested. It was completely out of the question. True, he had known, before the flight, that—at the age of 44, grossly overweight and battle-scarred—he had virtually no chance of passing his next physical. He would be grounded permanently. But the thought of suicide had never entered his mind. (Gen. Gaultier did not say how he divined this.)

On the platform behind the general, silent as a row of telegen poles, sat a number of young men, mostly in their 60s and early 70s—Saint-Ex's comrades in the Escadillon de la Hache. Many residents of the Côte d'Azur, they had come to Nice to join in honoring the memory of their legendary compatriot. Specially they had listened to a discourse that seemed, to at least one observer, to embody all the elements of contemporary life that this gifted, pugnacious, fun-loving man had fled from.

PEOPLE:

Brando Stands Up Tahitian Society

Marlon Brando stood up a Tahiti society crowd, headed by the wife of French Premier Pierre Messmer Monday night. Brando had lent a French version of the film "The Godfather" to Gov. Pierre Angeli for a charity showing and promised he would be on hand and give a speech. The societies saw the film, but not Brando. He finally arrived Tuesday, apparently en route to his island retreat on Tetiarua Atoll, 35 miles north of Tahiti.

Frank E. Bird Jr. said that mechanics practically dismantled a \$14,500 car looking for a rattle and finally discovered a ball bearing in a door panel. The bearing was wrapped in a note that read: "Well, you finally found it, didn't you, you rich son-of-a-bitch." Bird, director of the International Safety Academy in Macon, Ga., told the story Tuesday at the annual conference of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association in Toronto.

The wife of the Boston Bruins star hockey player, Phil Esposito, filed in Boston for a legal separation. Esposito, who holds the major league hockey record for single-season scoring and is known as one of the game's rougher players, is recovering from a leg injury suffered in a recent playoff game against the New York Rangers. In her suit, Linda J. Esposito charged him with "cruel and abusive treatment."

Yugoslav film director Aleksander Petrovic was expelled from the Belgrade Film Academy Tuesday for endorsing a film attacking President Tito and Yugoslavia's social order, the national news agency Tanjug has reported. The expulsion followed a secret ballot by the academy's teaching staff who voted 49 for and four against the move with five ballot papers invalid. A university investigating commission had earlier also recommended four other academy teachers for reprimands for giving top marks to the film "Plas, the Jesus" by one of Petrovic's students. He and his wife and son are now reportedly living in Switzerland.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

The Cost of Fresh Vegetables Spurs Rise in U.S. Gardening

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT)—The cost of fresh produce has risen with meat price rises for about a year now, triggering, in part, a boomlet in vegetable gardening. Garden shops in the metropolitan area have reported increased interest. And an official at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden has discerned a new explosion of vegetable gardens in the suburbs.

This has stirred memories of victory gardens, part of the World War II food strategy. Although an actual shortage of food was the primary problem then, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan has suggested only half-jokingly that "victory" gardens might become necessary in the current inflation.

The Dutchess County Extension Service suggests that even a 10-by-15 plot can provide a family of four with up to \$100 worth of vegetables—from \$3.10 worth of seeds and "under a dollar" for chemical fertilizer.

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